The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6985. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

MODIFICATION OF THE MILEAGE SYSTEM—A WARM CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MR. GEORGE F. HOAR AND MR. HOLMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Army Appropriation bill occupied another day in the House. The debate turned upon two amendments; one relating to the mileage system; the second to the control of the Government over the land-grant railroads. The amendment concerning mileage, which was adopted after much debate, provides that the system of mileage shall be abolished in all departments of the Government service; that hereafter only actual traveling expenses shall be paid, and that no allowances for these expenses shall be made for a greater amount than ten cents per mile. The remarkable statement was made in the discussion upon the authority of Mr. Beck, that an official of the Treasury Department who had occasion to visit officially the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, to inspect public buildings, all of which he visited in one trip, charged mileage for four round trips to these several places, and besides traveled upon a free pass, a statement, probably, which was intended to be taken with a grain of salt. The debate upon the Railroad amendment took a wide range, and closed with a personal incident, which was one of the most exciting passages of the session. The original amendment, presented by Mr. Holman, provided that all of the thirty-nine railroads that have received land grants from the Government, shall be compelled to transport free, Government troops, materials, and officers while under orders, irrespective of the conditions of their charters. The amendment was very general in its nature, and, if passed, could have been little more than a Congressional jest, for in the first test case in court, it would most certainly have been decided that the amendment destroyed vested rights and impaired the obligations of contracts. The language in some of the charters upon which Mr. Holman relied is, "That the road shall remain a public highway, free from toll or other charge upon the Government, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war of the United States." These words appear only in the land grant railroads of more recent date. They are in all the Pacific Railroad charters; but the railroads that received land grants in earlier periods of our railroad history, such as the Illinois Central, have only in their charters the condition that the roads shall forever be highways. George F. Hoar immediately proposed an additional amendment providing that the provisions of the preceding amendment should only apply to such railroads as contained in their charters the provisions just indicated. Mr. Hoar's amendment was passed, whereupon Mr. Holman declared that Mr. Hoar's amendment had been drawn with the knowledge that it would "emasculate" the Holman amendment, and that its purpose was to protect railroad monopolies. Mr. Hoar spoke five minutes in reply, delivering a strong speech, the subject of which was Mr. Holman. Mr. Hoar said there were two kinds of legislators: First, the practical kind which seeks to do justice to all classes, and which would compel the Government to keep faith even with the railroads; second, the impracticable and demagogical kind, who arrogate to themselves all statesmanship and all honor, who constantly interpose objections to every measure, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent; who make profession of patriotism and a boast of virtue, and who seek, among those who are not familiar with proceedings of Congress, to make for themselves a reputation as professional watch-dogs of the Treasury. The railroad amendment was finally so modified that it extends only to railroads whose charters seem to warrant it, with the limitation also that the railroads may have an appeal to the Court of Claims.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. French, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, to-day made such a reduction in the number and wages of the force employed under him at the Capitol as will decrease the monthly payroll $500. This reduction causes much personal hardship, but is necessary in order to avoid the passage of a deficiency appropriation, which would be required in case the force heretofore employed were fully retained.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Two changes were made to-day in the members of the House Committee to Investigate District Affairs. Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Robert S. Hale, of New-York, both declined to serve on the committee, and Speaker Blaine appointed in their places Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey, and Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York. The resolution had been held back from the Senate on account of the notice which the Speaker had received of the resignations above noted, and when the vacancies were filled the resolution was taken over to the Senate, where it will doubtless be called up to-morrow, during the morning hour. Mr. Roberts also intends to decline service on the committee, on the ground that his labor on the Ways and Means Committee absorbs all his time, and that he cannot properly attend to the investigation. The rules of the House excuse members from acting on more than two committees at the same time. While Mr. Roberts cannot avail himself of this rule, its spirit should be applied to him, and to all the members of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Wheeler declines to serve on the District Committee for similar reasons. The work will be at least thankless and arduous.

A REMINISCENCE OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

It has been stated that the investigation into the Sanborn contracts will in some measure revive the story of Credit Mobilier. It will be remembered that early in the history of the Credit Mobilier affair, James Brooks denied that he was the owner of any of the shares of that stock, when the books were produced it appeared that the name of the original owner of these shares had been erased, and the name of Charles A. Neilson inserted. It is likely to come out in the evidence in the Sanborn matter that Neilson is one of the persons who have neglected to pay certain portions of their income tax, and that the dividend upon these identical shares was omitted from his income return. It is also stated that one of the Sanborn agents discovered the omission to make the return, and that the payment of the arrearage has been, in consequence, made within the last few months.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The two bills relating to the Coolie trade will be reported back to the House adversely from the Committee on Education and Labor. It was considered that they were in violation of the provisions of the treaty with China, and that the existing law, if executed, furnishes sufficient protection against Coolie slavery.

THE TRIBUNE'S "DISCLOSURES."

The report is current here to-day that the same forgeries which have led the *Tribune* into a ridiculous situation were handed to the *World* a year ago, and that the character of the documents was then discovered. The *World* escaped by suppressing its jubilation till it investigated the authenticity of the documents, which were pretended letters of several public men, whose handwriting was very skillfully imitated.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate took one very important vote to-day during the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which practically decides that the Senate will sustain the report of the committee by a very large vote. Yesterday Senator Oglesby moved to strike from the bill the provisions covering the cases where a man may be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. His amendment would leave all honest debtors to be proceeded against under the State laws for the collection of debts, and none except fraudulent debtors could be thrown into bankruptcy. The vote on this amendment was taken to-day, and stood 34 to 18 against its adoption. Nearly or quite all who are opposed to any general Bankruptcy law voted with Mr. Oglesby for his amendment, so that the vote may be regarded as quite near a test of the sense of the Senate on the entire subject. Those who favor the complete repeal of the Bankruptcy laws are found almost wholly among the Western members. Mr. Sherman, after the vote on Mr. Oglesby's amendment had been taken, moved to require that the amount of indebtedness on which a man can be adjudged a bankrupt shall be not less than $3,000. This motion was briefly discussed before the adjournment of the Senate, and the same opposition was manifested to it that had been shown against the amendment offered by Mr. Oglesby. It was a proposition to debar men of small business and means from an appeal to the bankruptcy laws, and leave them under the State collection laws. This motion will be voted upon to-morrow and will probably be defeated. It now seems probable that action will be concluded on the bill during the present week.

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Louisiana, as the result of her present disorganized condition, is likely to forfeit the grant made by the United States to that State for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college. The act by which these lands were granted prescribed that certain conditions should be fulfilled by the Legislature before the title to the land should pass to the State. These conditions have not been complied with by either of the Legislatures of that State, and as the Legislature adjourns within twenty days, and the limitation soon runs upon the grant, the land will doubtless revert to the Government.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

A MODEL TREASURER—CYRUS CADWALLADER AND HIS OPERATIONS—POOR PEOPLE CHEATED OUT OF THEIR SAVINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—In the matter of the Franklin Savings Fund Society, Alexander R. Cutler, counsel for the creditors in the United States District Court sitting in bankruptcy, stated this morning that the association in question desired to be adjudicated bankrupt, and thereupon presented the answer of the Treasurer, Cyrus Cadwallader, to that effect. The answer was shown to the Judge, who said that inasmuch as it was not explicit, and did not convey the positive impression that the Savings Fund was bankrupt, although it admitted most of the facts alleged, the matter must go over until the 11th inst., the day on which the order was made returnable.

The condition of the affairs of the Savings Fund at the time of the institution of the suit, was shown in a statement produced by the society in court, and handed to the petitioner's counsel, in which it was stated there was but $215 59 in cash on hand, and that the amount due depositors was $808,285 79. There is no mention whatever made of the real estate in the balance sheet. A meeting was held at the society's building, Ninth and Walnut streets, this afternoon, the counsel for both parties being in attendance, at which the Register began his examination.

Mr. Cutler stated on behalf of his clients, the petitioners, that he proposed to establish: First, that the building of the Franklin Savings Fund and the Irving House, (hotel, located next to the fund property,) and a large amount of other real estate in the City of Philadelphia, were built with the funds of this corporation, and that instead of the Savings Fund having the title thereto, the said real estate is in the name of Cyrus Cadwallader as an individual. Second, That conveyances of such property have been made by deed, mortgage, or otherwise within the last six months, and one of them within four months, and that one was attempted on the 30th of January, 1874. The respondents conceded that Mr. Cadwallader does hold a title to the Franklin Savings Fund Building, the Irving House, and other real estate, and that the purchase-money, to a large extent, likewise the cost of the improvements, were paid for with funds of the Franklin Savings Fund; and if it was desired to prove that this was done for the purpose of giving a preference to Mr. Cadwallader, or any one else, all objection to proof on that score is withdrawn if ever made. Mr. McMurtrie, counsel for the fund, stated that the question at issue is, whether an act of bankruptcy has been committed, and this question would be gone into for the purpose of showing that none of the transfers of property were preferences, but were made in the ordinary course of business by the society, in expecting to continue its business, and not anticipating either insolvency or bankruptcy. By the testimony taken before the Register on the examination of Cyrus Cadwallader, the Treasurer, the fact was developed that the building of the Savings Fund and the adjoining property on the right of it was built with the moneys of the society, and it, as well as other properties, instead of being deeded to the fund, were deeded to Cadwallader as an individual; furthermore, he, as Treasurer, paid himself in full in November last and settled his own account, at the same time refusing to pay depositors. It was also shown that Cyrus Cadwallader had paid and settled up in full the account of the Quaker City Building and Loan Association, in which he himself held 175 shares, nearly "wound up," to George W. Michener, the Treasurer of said association; the said Michener being involved with Cadwallader in all of the latter's building transactions. It was also ascertained that Benjamin Satterthwaite, a nephew of Cadwallader, professedly owned property at Oxford and Hutchinson streets, comprising nineteen houses, the title to which was put in Satterthwaite's name, although the property belonged to the Savings Fund. At the Registers' meeting a great difficulty was experienced by the counsel for the petitioners in obtaining access to the books of the concern, which of itself is significant of the rottenness of the nominal society.

RECEPTION TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The members of the Bar in this city gave a reception to Chief Justice Waite last evening. It is understood that he will leave for Washington on the 12th inst.

THE INDIANS AND MORMONS—MINING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 4.—The report from New-Mexico of trouble between the Indians and the Mormons is incorrect. The report, no doubt, grows out of a difficulty which occurred some days ago between some miners and Navajo Indians in Grass Valley, Utah, in which three Indians were reported killed. Less than the usual amount of snow has fallen in this section. Mining operations are progressing favorably. The following shipments of ore were made last week: From the Flag Staff Mine, 300 tons; Emma Mine, 80 tons; Victoria and Imperial Mines, 25 tons; Prince of Wales, 50 tons.

ALBANY.

A BILL TO STOP THE TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY—A BILL TO REDUCE THE STOCK—BILLS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

In the lower House, to-day, Mr. Scherman introduced the following bill, entitled "An act to prevent the traffic in Italian and other children:"

SECTION 1. Any and all person or persons, whether as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, having in his or their care, custody, or control, any minor child or children whatsoever, who shall sell, apprentice, or give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child or children, to any Italian or other person, under any name, title, or pretense whatsoever, and whosoever shall take, receive, hire, employ, use, or have in custody any such minor child or children for the occupation, use, vocation, calling, service, or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, blacking boots, selling newspapers, begging, stealing, peddling, or any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of special sessions, or other competent tribunal, shall be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $250, or suffer imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than seventy five days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. It is lawful for the almshouse authorities to cause to be immediately apprehended any such child found on the highway, and if, on an examination before any Magistrate, it shall be proved that such child was engaged in any business or vocation designated and in the manner mentioned in the first section of this act, he shall be deemed a vagrant, and shall be committed to the custody of the poor, to be dealt with as the statutes now in force provide.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The following bill was to-day introduced by Mr. Colahan, of Kings, providing for a reduction of the capital stock of the Brooklyn Trust Company:

It shall be lawful for the Brooklyn Trust Company to reduce its capital stock to an amount which shall be equal to the value of the property and effects of said company beyond all its debts and liabilities. Such reduction shall be made in the same manner now provided by law for reducing the capital stock of banking associations in and by a certain act entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of capital stock of banking associations," passed April 13, 1859:

SEC. 2. From and after such reduction to be made as aforesaid, the said company may increase its capital stock to the amount and in the manner now provided by the act incorporating said company, passed April 14, 1866, and by the several acts amendatory thereof.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Mr. Woods, of New-York, introduced a bill to authorize the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend its tracks through Forty-second street, with a double track to the Hudson River; also through Lexington avenue with a double track to Sixty-third street, through Sixty-third street with a double track to the southerly side of Fifth avenue.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Judging from present appearances, it will not be the fault of the Judiciary Committee should the session of the Legislature be unnecessarily prolonged. From that committee to-day were received eleven bills, eight of which were reported adversely and thereby killed, the House agreeing with the report of the committee. One of the bills reported favorably was that introduced by Mr. Bennett, which provides that real estate brokers shall not be entitled to receive commission on the sale of property, save in virtue of a written contract with the owner, the contract to state specifically the amount per cent. to be charged. The bill of Mr. Wagstaff compelling persons using copartnership names to register the names of the individuals composing the firm, was also favorably reported.

The committee also reported in favor of the bill providing for arbitration for the settlement of differences between the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The bill provides for the appointment of a chief arbitrator by the Governor of the State.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The latest rapid transit bill is that presented today by Mr. Eastman. It resembles in its general features the bill introduced by Mr. Opdyke last year. [The bill is printed in full in another column.]

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

The Beach Pneumatic Railway Company is anxious to have its name changed to that of the "Broadway Underground Railway Company." It is also desirous that it may be allowed to increase the size of its tunnels, and perhaps still more desirous that the City of New-York shall be compelled to guarantee six per cent. interest, in gold, upon its mortgage bonds. A bill for the accomplishment of these objects was introduced to-day by Mr. Deane, of New-York.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The bill of Mr. Wagstaff granting increased powers to the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, passed the House to-day by a nearly unanimous vote.

THE TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Senate this morning the Abbott-Madden contested seat case was again taken up as the special order of the day. It was remarked that every seat in the sometimes almost deserted circle was filled. The galleries, too, were crowded, and a large number of ladies were present. Mr. Madden was on the floor of the chamber, and listened with marked attention to the addresses of his friends and those opposed to him. A number of small politicians forced their way within the circle, among them a notorious Albany member of the lobby.

Senator Woodin opened the debate. Speaking of the importance of the case, he said it was of national importance, since an election for United States Senator was one of the duties that the present Senate would be called upon to perform. It has been intimated that the Republicans had held a caucus on the case. He denied the intimation, and every Republican Senator would join with him in the denial. He would say to the minority that the case had not been clear from the start, and as for himself he had forgotten the political complexion of the sitting member and the contestant in considering the matter. He then examined the facts and replied to the arguments of the advocates of Mr. Abbott.

Senator Ganson followed for Abbott. His principal objection to the report of the majority of the committee was that Abbott had not been allowed to prove what he claimed.

Senator Johnson in the course of his speech intimated that Madden was a man of bad character, and he charged him with having received money from the Erie Railway Company, and of corruptly issuing money for election purposes. His remarks created considerable excitement.

CONFIRMATION.

At the close of his speech the Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Dr. Vanderpoel as Health Officer of the Port of New-York. The name of John B. Van Buren was sent in for confirmation as Commissioner of Emigration. It was referred to the delegation from New-York City.

THE THOMPSON-YOUMAN CONTEST.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate have been empowered to send for persons and papers, and will commence the investigation of the Thompson-Youman contested seat case next Wednesday.

THE SEAT AWARDED TO MR. MADDEN.

After a debate of five hours the Senate took a final vote on the Abbott-Madden contest at a little after midnight. Mr. Madden was awarded the seat by a vote of 16 to 14. Dow and Lowery (Republicans) voted with the Democrats in favor of Abbott. Mr. Coe voted with the Republicans. His action created no little surprise.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The *Commercial* this morning publishes a letter from Dio Lewis on the subject of the women's whisky war, now in progress in the interior of Ohio and Indiana. He urges the women to establish reading-rooms and amusement halls for the benefit of those who heretofore have given their spare hours to the dram shops, and also to encourage rum-sellers to engage in other business, declaring that rum sellers are not the moral monsters temperance people represent them, but good-hearted fellows generally, who are engaged in money-making business against which their neighbors have made no earnest protest, as they lose their means of living. The women who shut up their shops ought to help them to a better life.

RAID ON THE BOSTON HOTELS.

THE STATE POLICE SEIZE THE STOCKS OF LIQUOR IN THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—This afternoon the most extensive raids ever made by the State Police were accomplished on warrants issued by the Municipal Court. The Tremont, Sherman, Young's, and the Adams Houses were visited, and the bar stocks at each place seized. At the Tremont about $3,000 worth of liquors were seized, the Police going through the wine list and taking a large quantity of choice old wines which have laid in the cellar for years. The barkeeper detained the officers in conversation for some time, while a force of hotel employes took away and concealed a large quantity of wine, else the amount seized would have been much larger. At Young's the officers entered the cellar and took possession of the broken packages of wines, barrels of ale, bottled ales, and other malt liquors, to the total value of about $10,000. Whole racks of champagne and other costly wines were taken, and five hours were consumed in loading and carting away the stock to the head-quarters of the State Police force in this city. A large crowd was in attendance at the time, and the officers were hooted and jeered in the performance of their obviously distasteful task. Great surprise and disgust were manifested by the guests at hotels, and their remarks to and about the State Police were not in the least complimentary. At the Sherman House, the State Police came around with a warrant to search the whole house, and on meeting Mr. Hull, the proprietor, showed the document. Mr. Hull told the officer he was welcome to take anything he could find in the bar-room, but if he went through the house he must make his own progress, as he (Mr. Hull) would open no doors for him. The officer then said that he would smash open every door unless they were opened for them, when Mr. Hull told him to go ahead. Before making any further demonstration, the officer went up to Pemberton square to consult with Chief Boynton, and on his return went quietly to work about the bar and in the basement. Touching the proprietorship of the stock of liquors in the bar, Mr. Hull flatly refused to tell the officer who owned the liquors, or who was proprietor of the bar, but for all this the seizure was made, and the liquors taken, valued at not less than $4,000. There was the usual excitement about the house, but no noisy demonstrations. After consulting with Chief Boynton, the officer concluded to confine his search to the bar-room. While the officers were loading the liquors at Young's, the bar-room just inside the door was crowded with men, to whom whisky and brandy were dispensed as fast as the bar-keeper could serve them. It was taken as a good joke by the crowd.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York to-day elected the following grand officers for the ensuing year: M. E. Thomas C. Cassidy, of New-York, G. H. P.; M. E. P. B. Chaffee, of Binghamton, D. G. H. P.; R. E. David F. Day, of Buffalo, G. K. J.; R. E. James D. Pollard, of Seneca Falls, G. S.; R. E. J. S. Dickerman, of Albany, G. B.; R. E. C. G. Fox, of Buffalo, Grand Secretary; R. E. Rev. James Byron Murray, of Rondout, Grand Chaplain. The officers were installed this evening by M. E. John L. Lewis, Past General Grand High Priest of the United States, assisted by M. E. John S. Perry, P. G. H. P. The Grand High Priest made announcement of the appointment of subordinate grand officers, all of whom were installed, except Companion Parker, who was absent; R. E. George Van Vliet, of the New-York G. C. of the H. and R. E.; Richard H. Huntington, of Adams G. P. S.; R. E. Richard H. Parker, of Syracuse, G. R. A. C.; R. E. John H. Clickner, of Brooklyn, G. M. of the Third V.; R. E. James F. Ferguson, of New-York, G. M. of the Second V.; R. E. Mark C. Finley, of Palmyra, G. M. of the First V.; R. E. William Fisher, of Albany, Grand Tiler. The Grand High Priest also announced the appointment of the following: R. E. Jackson H. Chose, Grand Lecturer. Committee on Foreign Correspondence—M. E. Darius A. Ogden, R. E. Lewis G. Hoffman, and Companion Wesley B. Church.

STATE COUNCIL OF DELIBERATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Council of Deliberation of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry of the State of New-York assembled in Geological Hall to-day. The council was opened by I. O. Welch, thirty-third degree, Deputy of the Supreme Council. Fifty members were present. The council elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Ill. John S. Robinson, thirty-second degree, First Lieutenant; Gr. Com. Ill. Richard P. Gibson, 32d degree, Second Lieutenant; Gr. Com. Ill. John D. P. Townsend, 32d degree, Gr. Minister of State; Rev. and Ill. John S. Bacon, 32d degree, Gr. Prior; Rev. and Ill. Jesse B. Anthony, 32d degree, Gr. Chancellor; Rev. and Ill. Otis Cole, 33d degree, Gr. Treasurer; Rev. and Ill. Albert P. Murphy, 33d degree, Gr. Secretary; Rev. and Ill. Austin C. Wood, 32d Gr. Engineer and Architect; Ill. Gr. Fred Wiltsie, 32d degree, Gr. Hospitaler; Ill. Henry T. Bragg, 32d degree, Gr. Master of Ceremonies; Ill. Jas. McCredie, 33d degree, Gr. Standard Bearer; Ill. John D. Williams, 33d degree, Gr. Captain of the Guard; Ill. Avery Herrick, 32d degree, Gr. Sentinel. The officers were duly installed.

The report of the Committee on the Condition of the Rite showed that there are forty-two subordinate bodies in the State.

After the transaction of a large amount of business pertinent to the Rite, the council closed, subject to the call of the Commander in Chief.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $257,818.

The ice in the Kennebec is eighteen inches thick.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, of Albany, was confirmed for Health Officer of New-York in executive session of the State Senate yesterday.

Yesterday Mr. Matthew Hall, a real-estate agent in Cape May, N. J., accidentally shot himself, while gunning, and died in a few minutes.

Henry A. Whitney, Esq., has been elected President of the Suffolk National Bank of Boston, in place of Samuel B. Sweet, Esq., resigned.

The Tremont House, Young's Hotel, and the Sherman House, in Boston, were visited yesterday by the State Constables, and $5,000 worth of liquors seized.

Miss Nellie Weeman, of Springfield, Mass., aged seventeen years, committed suicide Tuesday night on account of religious excitement. Her family reside in Lynn.

Wm. H. McCotter, sentenced to be hanged at Cambridge, Md., on Friday next, for the murder of his father-in-law, has confessed the act, but alleges that it was done in self-defense.

The Regatta Committee of American Colleges have been called to meet in Springfield, to-morrow, and then, it is understood, the question of a regatta of New-England colleges will be considered.

The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society yesterday elected the following officers: President, Wm. B. Spooner; Secretary, Wm. G. Greene; Treasurer, C. L. Heywood, and a list of about fifty Vice Presidents.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS—CONTINUED CONSERVATIVE GAINS—RIOTOUS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Up to this morning, 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives have been returned to the new Parliament. The balance of parties in 208 other places remains unchanged. The Conservatives have gained thirty seats previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are rejoicing over the results of the elections.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS OF TUESDAY.

Additional returns show that the Liberals have gained one seat each in Bath, Durham, Poole, and Worcester, and two in Boston.

The Conservatives have made gains of one seat each in Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, Grantham, Horsham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Windsor, and two each in Cambridge, Exeter, and Wigan.

Mr. John Laird, a Liberal-Conservative, has been re-elected from Birkenhead by a majority of 2,000.

Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, has been chosen to represent Edinburgh.

Right Hon. James Stansfeld, Radical, has been returned from Halifax, and Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Liberal-Conservative, and son of the Premier, from Whitby. Both were members of the late Parliament.

The Liberal candidate has been returned for Newry. A liberal gain.

The borough of Stafford re-elects Mr. Thomas Salt, Jr., Conservative, and returns Mr. Macdonald, the working men's candidate.

YESTERDAY'S VOTING.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Returns from sixteen constituencies where elections were held yesterday show that fifteen Conservatives and ten Liberals have been elected or returned unopposed to the new Parliament. The Conservatives have gained the seat for Great Grimsby and two seats for Davenport, where Mr. J. Puleston, a partner in the banking-house of McCulloch & Co., was elected.

Sir Henry John Selwin Ibbetson, Conservative member for West Essex; Right Hon. Wm. Nathaniel Massey, Liberal, for Tiverton; Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, Conservative, for Launceston, and Mr. Geo. Otto Trevelyan, Liberal, for Hawick, have been re-elected by their constituencies.

Additional returns show that the Conservatives have gained one seat each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Christchurch, Marylebone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Salisbury, and St. Ives, and the Liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Hartlepool, Monmouth, and Stockport. Liberal members of the old Parliament have been re-elected from Darlington, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester, and Perth by large majorities.

Mr. Mundella and Mr. Roebuck are elected from Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck heading the polling by 1,300 votes.

Mr. Forsyth, Conservative, at Marylebone, had a majority of 1,500 over the Liberal candidate.

Sir Joseph Cowen, Radical, was returned from Newcastle-on-Tyne by 2,000 majority over his Conservative opponent.

Home Rule candidates have been elected in the Irish constituencies of Mallow and Youghal, County Cork.

ATTACK ON A MEETING ADDRESSED BY MR. DISRAELI—A FREE FIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Disraeli addressed a meeting at Newport-Pagnell yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed. Instead of producing tranquility in the country, Ireland was now in a more disturbed state and more stringently governed than ever before. He also said that but for the University of London, Mr. Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life.

Throughout the whole of Mr. Disraeli's speech a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the meeting when a free fight ensued.

The polling at Hackney has been declared void because of informality in the mode of conducting it.

At Staleybridge, Lancashire, serious riots occurred during the progress of the election, and many persons were injured.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN DUDLEY.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported mob of Irishmen and the miners. A number of houses were ransacked and much property destroyed. The Riot act was read, all the shops were closed, and it was feared that the whole population would rise against the intruders. A company of soldiers was sent from Birmingham to aid the authorities in the restoration of order.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE "WIZARD OF THE NORTH."

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Prof. Anderson, the well-known conjuror, is dead.

Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Prof. Fawcett, was thrown from her horse while riding out to-day, and dangerously injured.

SPAIN.

CHANGE IN THE STAFF OF DON CARLOS.

BAYONNE, Feb. 4.—Gen. Dorregarray succeeds Gen. Elio as Chief of Staff to Don Carlos. Gen. Elio is disabled by rheumatism.

RIOT AMONG THE CARTAGENA FUGITIVES IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A riot occurred yesterday among the 1,200 convict Intransigentes interned at Oran, Algeria. Several of them were wounded. Two Spanish frigates are expected to-morrow to take them back to Spain.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

ALARMING REPORTS REGARDING THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Berlin, which says alarming reports are current in that city concerning the relations between Germany and France.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

THE RESCUED CREW CARRIED TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The British ship Fairwind, from Pensacola, which arrived in Penarth Roads to-day, brings the crew of the American steamer Barao de Tiffe, (?) which foundered in the Gulf of Florida.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

FURTHER OVERTURES FOR PEACE FROM THE NATIVES—FANTEES DESERTING THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Late advices from the Gold Coast report that the Ashantees have released a German missionary whom they held in captivity, and sent him to Sir Garnet Wolseley with proposals for a treaty of peace.

Twelve hundred British troops have advanced to within a day's march of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital. As yet there has been no opposition to their advance. The troops were healthy.

The Fantes carriers have deserted the British army.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

SENTIMENT OF THE STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE—REPRESENTATION IN THE SARATOGA RACE INSISTED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The publication of the letter of Capt. Dana, of the Harvard Crew, to the Mayor of New-London, intimating that the regatta might take place on that course, should the city "come down" handsomely, has excited quite a breeze at Cambridge. The mass of the students are against any such movement, and insist they shall be represented at Saratoga. The *Magenta*, the college paper, makes a strong plea for New-London over Saratoga, claiming superiority for it in many respects, but it nevertheless reaches the conclusion that Harvard must go to Saratoga. It says that Harvard originated the plan of a general college regatta in 1871, and she cannot with grace or honor so soon withdraw from it. "Harvard," it adds, "must regain the boating prestige which has fallen away from her during the past four years, and this can only be done by a clean victory over all the colleges that have organized crews. After that let her withdraw if she wishes; but that victory she must gain even if it takes her twenty years, and she goes to San Francisco to do it."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Amherst "Aggies" have voted not to row at Saratoga.

ARMY PAYMASTERS AND THEIR DEFALCATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The War Department has prepared a statement, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, showing that, from April 12, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1866, during the late war, the disbursements by army Paymasters were $1,094,500,000. The whole number of Paymasters employed was 541. The number whose accounts are closed is 386, and open 155, with cash balances unpaid amounting to $768,706. Many of these balances are in suit, others are considered worthless, and a few are to be collected by note. Major Isaac N. Cooke is set down as owing $151,117. He lost this sum in gambling, in 1862, and nearly $100,000 in addition. He was arrested, and quite a large sum was recovered from the gamblers with whom he played. His sureties compromised the case with the Secretary of the Treasury by paying $4,000. Cooke himself was not released, but, being without property, nothing could be recovered. He was prosecuted criminally in 1870, but, pleading the statute of limitations, was discharged.

The Paymaster General of the army in a letter says: "W. N. McIntyre, with Asa Holt, both additional Paymasters, disbursing large sums to the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, were ascertained about November, 1865, to be engaged in speculations with the public money, and other illegal transactions, and were in default to the Government. They were brought to this city under arrest, and were obliged to close and render their official accounts. Their final accounts, certified by them in form, showed McIntyre indebted $499,184 and Holt $55,324, embezzled and squandered in the joint speculations in the gold market of these two worthies. Judge Edwards Pierrepont, whose services were secured by McIntyre and Holt, or their friends, succeeded under threats of martial imprisonment and trial in raising the amount from the sureties of the two defaulting Paymasters and the brokers and agents who participated in the unauthorized use of the public money.

The Paymaster General executed the receipt with alacrity, being sustained by his own conviction of duty and advised and approved by the Secretary of War, (Stanton.) The sureties were, therefore, discharged from liability as such, and Holt and McIntyre were allowed to resign without criminal prosecution. The money was paid over and received with this understanding. A large majority of the Paymasters in default have been written to repeatedly, and urged to close their accounts. In very many cases they and their bondsmen have been threatened with suit. This threat is being put in execution as fast as possible where the amounts involved are such as to justify the work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at Allen's print works, Providence, R. I., will delay operations partially for about ten days.

The house of Wm. Worthley, in South Weare, N. H., was burned Tuesday afternoon. The amounts of the loss and of the insurance are unknown. Mr. Worthley, in attempting to save his books and papers, was burned to death. He leaves a widow and two children.

Portions of human remains were found in the ruins of the burned woolen mill at Millville, R. I., yesterday, supposed to be those of Knott Pritchard, who has been missing since the fire. Mr. Mullaly, who was badly injured, was in a hopeful condition yesterday afternoon.

THE BURNING OF THE MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD MACHINE SHOPS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The burning of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad machine shops, last night, was done by John McCarthy, formerly a fireman on this road, but who is now employed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. McCarthy, in company with another man, entered the office of the master mechanic, and, pretending to be intoxicated, raised a row with Dennis Roach, a watchman, whom he knocked down with a billet of wood, and then lighted a match and set fire to a lot of papers. About this time Lee Thomas, another watchman, entered the room, and, taking in the situation at a glance, struck McCarthy over the head with his club. McCarthy then ran, and was pursued by Thomas, who fired several shots at him, one of which took effect in his side, as stated by a woman who dressed the wounds. Up to an early hour this morning the Police had failed to capture McCarthy. The entire loss reaches about $110,000. Four locomotives standing on a side track were saved by the employes. Fully 200 men are thrown out of employment by the fire, but it is thought now that the shops will be rebuilt at once.

THE LOWENSTEIN MURDER CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—In the Lowenstein murder case the prisoner has been subjected to a lengthy examination and cross-examination. He repeated very nearly the story he told when arrested, insisting that he was in Philadelphia when Weston was killed, and that he took the money he had to buy the barber shop with from a hole in a wall at Moyamensing Prison, where he had previously put it for safe-keeping.

L. V. Bond, one of Lowenstein's counsel, testified that he had been to Philadelphia; went to Moyamensing Prison, and found the hole described by Lowenstein as the place he took the money from.

Mrs. Fanny Humes testified that Lowenstein was in her cigar store, opposite Moyamensing Prison, on the evening of Aug. 4, about the time of the murder here, and bought cigars. She was positive that he was in her store in company with a man named Livingston.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—A special from Westminster says Joseph W. Davis, sentenced to be hung on Friday next for the murder of Abraham Lynn, two years ago, made a full confession to-day.

DEATH OF CHARLES J. FOOTE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Charles J. Foote, Professor of French and English Literature in the Syracuse High School, died in this city, yesterday, at the age of forty-seven years. He was formerly Professor in Seton Hall College, New-Jersey, and was also Private Secretary to John Y. Mason when he was Minister to France.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THIRTY-TWO STATES, TWO TERRITORIES, AND ONE BRITISH PROVINCE REPRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry began its seventh annual session in this city this morning. The convention, in the words of the order, is denominated "Sixth Degree Flora," composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives, who have taken the degree of "Pomona." Past Masters of State Granges and their wives, who have taken "Pomona" degrees, are honorary members, and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. There are granges established in thirty-two States and two Territories, and a provincial grange is organized in Quebec. It is consequently expected that there will be an attendance of thirty-five voting delegates, and that number will probably arrive by to-night.

Among the delegates from the East are T. M. McDowell, Wayne County, N. Y., who is Treasurer; Thos. L. Allis, of Massachusetts; E. J. Horsman, of New-York; E. D. Hinkley, Fredonia, N. Y.; Joseph Seymour, New-York; Edward Howland, New-Jersey; E. W. Herendor, Geneva, N. Y.; G. W. Thompson, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The Master of the National Grangers informed the TIMES correspondent to-day that there are between 11,000 and 12,000 organizations of Patrons of Husbandry in the country, with a membership of a million. The organization originated in Washington in 1866 or 1867, but the grangers did not show their full vitality until 1871. The order has advanced most rapidly in Iowa, where there are now more grangers than in all the other States put together.

Although the session of the convention did not begin until this morning, several preliminary meetings have been held. On Monday last a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing a plan of co-operation in the matter of disposition of produce and purchase of supplies, so as to enable the farmers and grangers to do without the commission merchants and other middlemen. General commission houses have been established by the grangers for the sale of wheat and other grains and live stock at St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Memphis, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Wheeling. These houses are operated by private individuals, who are under bonds to the chief State grangers' organizations in the sum of from $75,000 to $200,000. The plan thus far has worked well, and a great portion of last year's crop was thus handled with no expense beyond actual cost to the grangers.

The regular sessions commenced this morning with closed doors, and the strictest secrecy is enjoined upon the members. Nothing beyond passing upon the credentials of the delegates was accomplished.

AUTHORIZED REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—After prayer by Rev. A. B. Grash, Chaplain, T. R. Allen, Master of the State Grange of Missouri, delivered a brief address, welcoming the National Grange to St. Louis in a cordial manner, and making some allusion to the growth of the order in this State. This was responded to by Wm. Saunders, chairman of the Executive Committee, who heartily thanked Mr. Allen on behalf of the order for his kind words of welcome, and assured that gentleman that his efforts to make the meeting of the National Grange one of pleasure and profit were fully appreciated.

Committees were then appointed on each of the following subjects: Finance, Auditing Accounts, Co-operation and Transportation, the Good of the Order, Business, and Agencies. Master of the National Grange, W. Adams, then read a long address, in which he detailed the operations of the order during the past year, and which was replete with valuable suggestions.

Reports were also made by the Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, and Executive Committee, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The grange is in session to-night, but it is not likely that any report of its proceeding will be furnished:

The following are the officers of the National Grange: Master, Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa; Overseer, Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina; Lecturer, T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota; Steward, A. J. Vaughan, of Mississippi: Assistant Steward, G. W. Thompson, of New Jersey; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grost, of Washington; City Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of New-York; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Washington City; Gatekeeper, O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa; Pomona, Mrs. O. H. Kelly, of Washington; Flora, Mrs. J. A. Abbott, of Iowa; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. A. Hall, of Washington City; Executive Committee—Wm. Sanders, of Washington City; D. Wyatt, of Aiken, S. C.; E. B. Shankland, of Iowa.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen, but has begun to fall on the Western Gulf coast. An area of high pressure is central over the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in the South Atlantic States and the North-west. It has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States. North-westerly winds with clear or partly clear weather are reported from the latter. Light winds and clear weather from the Southern States. Easterly winds and cloudy weather from the South-west. Westerly winds, with snow, prevail on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in the extreme North-west and South-west, areas of falling barometer, with cloudy weather, and rain or snow, will probably develop.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, north-westerly winds, and very generally clear weather.

For the lake region, rising barometer, cloudy weather, and light snow.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, falling barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southerly winds, and hazy or cloudy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy, and possibly rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35°	31°	3:30 P. M.	48°	32°
6 A. M.	36°	29°	6 P. M.	45°	29°
9 A. M.	40°	29°	9 P. M.	45°	26°
12 M.	43°	30°	12 P. M.	39°	23°

Average temperature yesterday..........27⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........41⅜°

DEATH OF ELISHA COLT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Mr. Elisha Colt, of this city, Secretary and Treasurer of the Collins Company, whose works are at Collinsville, died today, aged seventy. He was in early life Teller in the Phœnix Bank, and afterward Cashier and President of the Exchange Bank, and for ten or twelve years Secretary of the Collins Company. He has been connected with various business enterprises and was implicitly trusted in all. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, whose loss will be greatly mourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....Feb. 4.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for the speedy return of specie payment, and deprecating any further issue of legal-tender notes, and against the extension of any sewing-machine patent.

MARINE SCHOOLS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill to encourage the establishment of marine schools. As amended by the committee, it provides that in order to promote nautical education, and to educate officers and seamen for the merchant and naval marine in scientific and practical navigation, and in the arts, trades, and occupations pertaining to seamanship, the Secretary of the Navy shall be empowered to supply, upon the written application of the Governor of a State, or the authorities of the Cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco, a suitable vessel, with her apparel, together with charts books and instruments (if the same can be conveniently spared from the public service,) to be used in the establishment of public marine schools in each of the above-named ports; and the ships and material so furnished may be loaned to the said cities or the States in which they are situated upon condition that said States or cities establish at their own expense a nautical school for the education of youths desirous of entering the merchant or naval marine, or, if already in service of improving their nautical education; the President of the United States may detail naval officers to act as superintendents or instructors of these schools; and, in conclusion, the bill provides that no person shall be sentenced to or received at such schools as punishment, or commutation of punishment, for crime.

BILL TO RESTORE AN OFFICER TO THE NAVY.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to restore Wm. Kilburn to the navy of the United States as Ensign. The bill was placed on the calendar.

PAY OF THE CONTESTING CANDIDATES FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, full compensation as Senators of the United States from the time they were elected to March 3, 1873, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the bill reported from the Finance Committee yesterday to secure equalization of national bank circulation was taken up, and he explained its provisions. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Oglesby, to strike out the words, "or who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, opposed the amendment, and argued that the Bankruptcy law would amount to nothing without such provision.

Mr. LOGAN favored the adoption of the amendment, and said if a business man should be unfortunate, and could not meet his paper for a few days, it should not be in the power of his creditors to drive him into bankruptcy. He was opposed to the principle of bankrupt laws, as he did not believe they insured fair dealing between men. No man should be put into involuntary bankruptcy unless the amount claimed against him be at least two or three thousand dollars.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, argued that the amendment of the committee was more liberal than the old bill, where the period was fourteen days. The committee now proposed to fix the period at forty. The English and French Bankruptcy laws were even more strict than our old law. The bill now proposed by the committee was the most liberal of any commercial country on the face of the earth.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, said he offered his amendment in the interest of a just and fair Bankruptcy law. He did not think it judicious to fix the number of days by which an honest business man should be forced from his occupation and thrown into bankruptcy and disgrace. He would pursue with the Bankruptcy law, or any other law, the class of persons who were doing business dishonestly and constantly endeavoring to escape the payment of honest debts. With the exception of the portion he desired to strike out, he believed the amendments of the committee were just and fair, and the people of the whole country would be satisfied with it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, argued that the adoption of the amendment would be detrimental to the Bankruptcy law. With that provision in, overtrading would be prevented. Business men, knowing that their paper must be met, would trade carefully.

Mr. EDMUNDS said by leaving the provision in an honest debtor who failed to meet his paper could not be pounced upon and sued by some avaricious and grasping creditor the next day, but would be protected for forty days, by which time he might recover his standing.

Mr. THURMAN said, of all the letters received from various parts of the country by members of the Judiciary Committee, not one complained of the amendments being too harsh. The only objection he had was that the bill was so much in favor of the debtor class that there was a contingency of the whole law being inoperative.

The motion of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words above indicated, was rejected by a vote of 34 nays to 18 yeas.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment limiting the operations of the thirty-ninth section of the original law as amended and reported by the committee, to persons owing over $3,000. He argued that, in small cases, creditors got little or nothing, and unnecessary penalties were inflicted on the debtor. He said, if that amendment should not be adopted, he would submit another, to extend the period of forty days, within which a person, having stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper should not be forced into bankruptcy, to ninety days.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of his colleague (Mr. Sherman) to the Bankruptcy law, though he thought it a matter of little importance, as there had been but very few cases where the indebtedness did not exceed $3,000. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, instead of before a Register in Bankruptcy or United States Commissioner, as now provided.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment, the Senate, at 4:35 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that a resolution of the House directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a copy of a paper on "Irrigation," sent by Mr. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, was responded to by the statement that the paper was in the custody of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and therefore not within the control of the Department of the Interior. The Speaker seemed to intimate that it would be news to members to learn that the Department or Bureau of Agriculture was an independent department of the Government, and not under the control of any other department.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and adopted, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish a copy of the paper in question.

THE FIRST ARKANSAS DISTRICT.

The House then took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Asa Hodges entitled, *prima facie*, to his seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas.

The resolution was adopted without debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

THE SOUTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and proposed to have it made the special order for the 26th of February, a like bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals having already been made a special order for the 25th. It was decided that as the bill made a donation of public property, it must therefore receive its first discussion in Committee of the Whole.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to the 3d of March, 1875, the time within which petitions for allowance of claims may be presented to the Commissioner of Claims in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for the failure to present the same within the time prescribed by law, and barring all claims not presented before the 3d of March, 1875. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF STEAM-SHIP PASSENGERS.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of the 28th of February, 1871, for the better protection of the lives of steam-ship passengers, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

HOMESTEADS—DONATION OF THE BED OF A LAKE.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. The bill was also found to be liable to the same point of order under which so many bills had been already this morning sent to the mausoleum of the Committee of the Whole, and it was sent to take its place there with all its predecessors. Another bill from the same committee, giving to Holt County, Mo., the bed of a certain lake there, was about to share the same fate, but on an appeal and explanation by Mr. Parker, of Missouri, it escaped, and was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the item for transportation, providing that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, assented to the amendment if a proviso were added to it that it should not be construed to allow more than ten cents a mile, the present allowance.

Mr. BECK modified his amendment accordingly.

In the discussion which followed it was claimed on the one side that great abuses were committed under the present system. Mr. Beck, citing the case where a Treasury official making a trip from Washington to Boston charged mileage first from Washington to Baltimore, then from Washington to Philadelphia, then from Washington to New-York, and then from Washington to Boston; and it was claimed on the other side that it would operate very unfairly. Finally, the amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered an amendment forbidding the payment out of the appropriations in the bill of any money for the transportation of property or troops of the United States, or of military officers on duty over, any railroad which was constructed in whole or in part by the aid of land grants, on condition that such road should be a public highway for the use of the Government, free of tolls or other charges. He made a statement in support of his proposition, stating, among other things, that the Illinois Central had received nearly $5,000,000 for Government transportation during the war.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, explained that the amount paid to the Illinois Central during the war under a contract with the Government, by which two-thirds or three-fourths of the ordinary charges were allowed, the Government having the first right of way to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, suggested to Mr. Holman that he should limit his amendment to a provision that no money shall be paid to any railroad for performing any service for the United States required to be performed without compensation by the terms of its organic act.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, asked Mr. Hoar whether he contended that a fair construction of the law was that the Government should simply have the use of the track.

Mr. G. F. HOAR replied that what he was prepared to say was, that it would be gross injustice for Congress to declare that, until the question was judicially determined, it should enforce upon the railroad the construction which Congress gave to the question without the Railroad Company being heard in reply. That is what he had also objected to in dealing with the Pacific Railroads. He moved to amend the amendment by making it read, "On the condition that transportation should be made free of charge."

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, agreed with Mr. Hoar that Congress should not lay the strong hand of its power on persons who had great judicial questions pending between them and the Government, and predetermine it against such persons.

Mr. Hoar's amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, favored the withholding of the money in the first instance, and then letting the railroad companies, as was done in the case of the Pacific Railroad last session, bring suit in the Court of Claims.

Mr. HOLMAN characterized Mr. Hoar's amendment as having emasculated, and been designed by its author to emasculate, the original proposition, because any officer of the Government would simply say that no grant of lands had been made to any railroad company on that express condition.

A personal controversy here ensued, in which Mr. HOAR painted the demagogue in legislation, without saying what gentleman it represented, and Mr. HOLMAN insinuated that Mr. Hoar was the representative of a corporation.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, suggested that the fairest form of provision would be one directing that no allowance or payment should be made to any land grant railroad for any service which, under its grant, it is required to perform without payment for the United States.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, argued that the Government was not liable to be charged for the transportation of troops on such railroads.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, expressed his concurrence with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) in his opinion as to the duty of Congress, and he thanked him for having brought the attention of the House and of the country to the question. No language could possibly have been incorporated into a statute that would express more clearly the intention of the Government to receive a valuable consideration for the grant of public lands, than that which was put in these original Land Grant acts—"a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charges." He earnestly hoped that the matter would be put in such explicit form that it would be a reassertion, on the part of Congress, of its belief that the law requires these roads to make this transportation free of toll or other charge.

Mr. HOLMAN again got the floor, and renewed his compliments to Mr. Hoar, repeating the intimation that Mr. Hoar was acting as the attorney of the railroad companies, and stating that he had not blushed as his colleague (Mr. Twitchell) had in a former Congress when found voting on a question involving a railroad of which he was the President.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—You do not mean me, do you? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN—No, I was alluding to your colleague. The gentleman is not the only man from Massachusetts, by any means. [Laughter.] He is not the only attorney of corporations on this floor, either. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) may explain, as long as he lives, that he is not acting in the interest of corporations, but I think that those who know him will have grave doubts as to the fact. Will the gentleman look on that picture and see whether he is serving the people of the country or is serving those sordid corporations that are striving to extort money from the Treasury by his agency.

After further discussion, a substitute offered by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, was adopted, as follows:

And no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public lands on condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free of toll or other charge for such transportation, nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the army over any such road when on duty, and under orders as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such road from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charge of said transportation and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act.

A like amendment, offered by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, was adopted in reference to the railroads in the South which had purchased railway material and rolling stock from the Government under the Executive order of the 8th of August and 14th of October, 1865, and which are indebted to the United States therefor, and which refuse to give to the Quartermaster's Department an order for such amount on the Post Office Department. The committee then rose.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Speaker stated that Messrs. Clymer of Pennsylvania, and Hale, of New-York, had asked to be relieved from service on the Joint Select Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia, and that, as they were already serving on two committees, they had the right to decline. He announced the appointment in their stead of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, and Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey. Subsequently he stated that Mr. Wheeler also declined on the same ground—that he was already serving on two committees. He insisted, however, that when a gentleman could not make that plea it was his duty to serve, and he then announced the appointment, in place of Mr. Wheeler, of Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York.

The committee now stand as follows: Messrs. Wilson of Indiana, E. H. Roberts of New-York, Hubbell of Michigan, Hamilton of New-Jersey, and Jewett of Ohio.

The House, at 4:30, took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

The attempt to make any progress with business in the evening session of the House was a complete failure.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, protested against the farce of attempting to induce the country to believe that the House was considering the measure, when there were not more than a score of members present.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and other members of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, endeavored to get along notwithstanding the objection, but, there being only twenty-one members voting on a division, a motion to adjourn was put and carried—22 to 9—and the House, at 9:15, adjourned.

CITY RAILROAD LICENSE FEES.

The article published in THE TIMES about one week ago on the indebtedness of the various City railroad companies for license fees, has already resulted in a much-needed reform so far as the monetary interests of the City are concerned. Yesterday Mr. George Law, the President of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies, was seen entering the Mayor's Office. He was followed by Mr. Butler, the President of the Sixth Avenue Road. Both gentlemen had a long conference with the Mayor. Mr. Butler stated the object of his visit. He thought it was unjust to charge the railroad companies a license fee of $50 each for all the cars they owned, instead of for those in use. Mr. Wise, of the Permit Bureau, here entered the chamber and said that the difficulty could be easily settled by the companies posting a license in each car in use.

Mr. George Law replied that there was no law authorizing such a thing, and the companies could not be compelled to do anything for which there was no legal authority.

Mr. Wise met this statement by citing the law providing that companies shall place the licenses they obtained from the City in their cars.

Mayor Havemeyer—The law seems to be plain enough.

Mr. Wise here remarked that poor cartmen had to obey the law, and that the great railroad companies should do the same.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Law then acquiesced in the view of the case—both disclaiming any intention to violate or evade any of the provisions of the acts of the Legislature or of the Municipal ordinances governing City railroads.

It was then agreed that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company should take out seventy-three licenses for this year, and that the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies should take out 111—the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Companies to pay $50 for each car, and the Ninth $20. The latter sum was fixed by an act of the Legislature. Mr. Law then drew a check for the amount, and Mr. Butler will probably follow his example to-day.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY FUND.

It appears by the following letter that the money raised by the Seventh Regiment for charitable purposes has been donated to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The regiment found it a very difficult and delicate matter to decide between the claims of the 200 benevolent institutions of the City, and finally decided to give the whole amount to one of the oldest and most reliable charitable associations which has the confidence of all classes of citizens. The following is the letter of Col. Clark:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Treasurer, &c.:

DEAR SIR—The Board of Officers having decided to donate to the New-York Association for Improving the condition of the Poor the entire net receipts from the Seventh Regiment Charity Ball, at the Academy of Music, on the 6th day of January, I have the honor to forward herewith a check of the Regimental Treasurer for the amount, $4,261 96. In making this disposition of this fund, the regiment is influenced by the fact that your association is not local or sectarian in its character, but extends its operations to all parts of the City and to the suffering poor of every party, race, and creed. The fact, also, that your association limits its charitable efforts to the distribution of food, fuel, and clothing to the destitute, and has a complete and an experienced organization for that purpose, is an additional reason for intrusting to your care the fund raised by this regiment for the immediate relief of the poor during the present Winter.

Hoping that this action of the Board of Officers of this regiment will be approved by all who are interested in the various charitable institutions which honor and distinguish this City, I remain, with great respect,

Yours, truly, EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

In spite of a high, cold wind, yesterday, a large number of sporting men, principally from the Richmond County Sportsmen's Association and from New-York, assembled at the grounds of the Sea View Park Association, New-Dorp, Staten Island, to witness a match between Mr. Rhinehardt, of Stapleton, and Mr. Henry Ficken, of New-York. The match was for $100 aside, twenty-five single birds and twelve pairs double birds. Both contestants were well-known sportsmen and good shots, but the match of yesterday was the maiden match for each. The birds provided were good and lively, but luck appeared to be somewhat against Ficken, who invariably got very wild. Rhinehardt's friends were the most numerous, and backed him freely, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result. The shooting all through was very good for amateurs. The following is the score:

Rhinehardt.—Single Birds—0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Killed, 16; missed, 9. Double Birds—01, 10, 11, 10, 01, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 01. Killed, 17; missed 7. Total killed, 33; missed, 16.

Ficken.—Single Birds—1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1. Killed, 17; missed, 8. Double Birds—00, 11, 10, 10, 11, 10, 01, 11, 11, 10, 11, 10. Killed, 16; missed, 8. Total killed, 33; missed, 16.

Tie shots off 5 single and 3 pair double birds.

Rhinehardt.—Single Birds—1, 1, 1, 1, 0. Double Birds—11, 10, 11. Killed, 7; missed, 2.

Ficken.—Single Birds—1, 1, 1, 1, 0. Double Birds—11, 11, 11. Killed, 10; missed, 1.

The match was consequently awarded to Ficken, but another match was arranged to come off shortly. Judges—For Ficken, J. Weir; for Rhinehardt, C. Metcalf. Referee, E. Martin.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

In the United States Eastern District Court, held at Brooklyn yesterday before Judge Benedict, the three men indicted five weeks ago for defrauding the Government under the law of 1872 relative to the legacy and succession tax, Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Sanborn was arrested in Washington about three weeks ago, and gave $3,000 bail to appear. Hawley and Vanderwerken were arrested in Brooklyn, and also gave bail. Mr. Tracy, counsel for the accused, asked the District Attorney if an additional or amended indictment had been found, and, if so, whether the accused would be required to plead to both indictments. District Attorney Tenny answered in the affirmative. Judge Benedict thought the District Attorney had better elect which indictment he would ask the accused to plead to.

Mr. Tenny then named the last indictment, which was substantially the same as the first, and Mr. Tracy, on the part of his clients, entered a plea of not guilty. The bail of Mr. Sanborn was then fixed at $15,000, his sureties being Franklin Woodruff and Edward L. Sanborn, both of Brooklyn. The bail of Mr. Hawley was reduced from $25,000 to $1,500, and Mr. Vanderwerken's from $20,000 to $10,000. The sureties of Messrs. Hawley and Vanderwerken who signed the old bonds were accepted on the new ones. The trial is set down for the first Monday in March.

PLEASANT READING.

The English *Rock* newspaper says: "The late Bishop Wilberforce, during the forty years of his active ecclesiastical life, collected all the pamphlets that came in his way relating to the controversies of the busy days in which he lived. These were always arranged from year to year, and carefully indexed by his own hand; and they went on accumulating until, at the time of his death, they mustered a formidable phalanx of no fewer than 175 thick 8vo volumes, all of which had inscribed on their blue morocco backs the particular date to which they belonged. Not only is the series quite invaluable to the controversial student, but its interest is frequently enhanced by the circumstance that a large proportion of the pamphlets, being presentation copies, carry the autograph of the writers. At the Bishop's sale there was a spirited competition for this lot, which was eventually knocked down to Mr. Sotheran, of the Strand, from whom it has been purchased (for £100) by the National Club. We heartily congratulate the club on the acquisition of so unique a prize, which, we believe, will occupy a berth in the committee-room, where the very important library presented by the late Robert McGhee is already established."

ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX MARETZEK ON MAX STRAKOSCH.

THE RIVAL MANAGERS—MARETZEK ANSWERS THE ACCUSATIONS OF STRAKOSCH—THE SYSTEM OF PAYING PRIMA DONNAS.

Operatic singers and impresarios have been recently a good deal before the public, and their quarrels, jealousies, whims, and caprices have been not only unveiled, but dragged into prominent notice. M. Strakosch has been placed on the stand as a witness against artists, and artists have appeared, or are reported to have appeared, in the same capacity against him and against each other. The turmoil is a very pretty thing as it stands, and any credit or discredit which may exist in the matter must be attributed to the Chicago newspapers. They have reported "interviews" of all kinds, some of them, possibly, of doubtful accuracy, and even in a few cases it has been asserted that they came within the description contained in the unhandsome epithet "bogus." However this may be, they are, at all events, rather "spicy" reading, and in a general way there seems to be some basis for all this tumult. Any industrious reader of these reports will have learned how a representative of one paper sought the presence of a certain Baron who is a great patron of the opera, and is presumed to be also a connoisseur of music, and how, the interview being ended, "the Baron touched his chapeau," and "the reporter tilted his tile," and almost forthwith found himself in the presence of a fair cantatrice, who mildly asserts in her broken English that Manager Strakosch is a "plag-guard." One of the most exhaustive of these interviews was published a short time ago in the Chicago *Tribune*. It professed to place Max Strakosch on the witness-stand, and, in a long conversation covering over three columns, made him divulge pretty well all he had to say. The headings of this interview indicate very fairly what it is all about, and so the reproduction of them here will convey the necessary information to those who have not read the report. The interview then purports to describe "A morning hour in a manager's room," "How engagements are made with singers," "Efforts to stop the monopoly of prima donnas," "What it costs to run an opera," "The pay, perquisites, and whims of a prima donna," "Rank of singers, &c," "Jealousies among performers," "Rival managers." It contains also a copy of a contract, made in 1869, (Mme. Patti forfeiting 3,000 francs every year she fails to carry it out,) between M. Strakosch and Adelina Patti, which contains the following clause: "M. Strakosch engages himself to pay Mme. Patti for each of these performances 10,000 francs, ($2,500,) which are to be paid to her after each representation of opera, oratorio, or concert." The introductory portion of the interview contains a description of M. Strakosch, in which it bestows on him the nicest compliments, while at the same time it speaks of the rival impresario as the "nerveless Maretzek." In the body of the report M. Strakosch is made to say, in reply to the question of the reporter as to whether the system of make-weights ruined Maretzek: "My experience leads me to think that when a company is organized to ruin another it generally comes to grief itself. That is what wrecked Maretzek." Under all the circumstances, it seemed likely that M. Maretzek might have something to say about the entire matter, and so yesterday, a TIMES reporter sought an interview with the impresario, and what he then said is here fairly recorded, nothing having been extenuated, and assuredly naught set down in malice. First, in reference to the compliments extended to M. Strakosch, he thus delivered himself:

M. Maretzek—It's my opinion that the whole interview was got up as an advertisement and puff for Strakosch himself, especially for the Western market. Not satisfied to be considered the greatest opera manager, polyglot military general, and musical maestro who dispatches his Secretary to try a lady's voice, he wants also to impress the American people with the belief that he is the handsomest man in the United States. It would appear as if he wished to pass for an Apollo or a Hercules but in my mind the reporter has taken him in the style of Ganymede. I must believe that the reporter was furnished by him with a magnifying glass through which to look at M. Strakosch, and its magnifying powers have gone so far as to make the 10,000 francs referred to in the contract with Adelina Patti amount to $2,500 in gold, while in reality that sum in francs amounts only to $1,900.

Q.—What is your opinion concerning that contract between M. Strakosch and Adelina Patti?

A.—That contract, to my knowledge, really exists, but, in fact, it is only a double-edged ax which cuts both ways. I wish to explain that Mme. Patti, with that contract in hand, shows to European managers that she can get 10,000 francs here, and so tries to raise the prices in Europe for her presence. Strakosch, on his part, tries to frighten any person of enterprise here by the presence of this contract with Adelina Patti. He has worked so successfully in this way for four years already that if ever she should come here the contract will have been used as a good preparation.

Q.—M. Strakosch is reported to have said, in answer to the question as to who were his most assured successes under his system of making operatic engagements, that the best known were Adelina Patti and Miss Cary. The system referred to is that Mr. Strakosch's brother Maurice, the lessee of the Italiens Theatre, Paris, looks out for any voice that promises well for the future, and then captures it. Now, is it a fact that the Strakosch management has been the cause of Adelina Patti's success?

A.—The Strakosches make believe, and perhaps believe themselves, that they were the cause of Adelina Patti's success; but any impartial observer will see that the talent of Adelina Patti was the success of the Strakoches. I am certain that Adelina Patti, without the Strakosches, would still have had her distinguished career, but that Maurice Strakosch, without Adelina Patti, would be still what he ever was—a third-rate pianist. It is just such a story as if a person were to pretend that the sun goes round the earth, and that the earth stands still.

Q.—What do you think of the statement attributed to M. Strakosch that their object is to reduce the demands of prima donnas and remarkable tenors, and that they shall eventually succeed. Do you think the project feasible?

A.—I don't think it will succeed. It puts the Strakosches in the position of seeking to remedy the evil which they themselves inaugurated. Prima donnas have at all times been paid large salaries, but when Grisi, Persiani, and even Jenny Lind were the ornaments of the lyric stage their engagements were not by the night, but belonged to the regular stock company. It is only since the time of Adelina Patti, and after an unexpected success, that these high prices were introduced. It was done by this very same Maurice Strakosch, and to such an extent that no manager in Europe could stand it any longer. The same system was afterward continued with Nilsson by the very same parties. Their proposal to now reduce these demands which they themselves originated resembles very much the action of a man who snatches something and runs away, and, when in danger of being captured, cries, "Stop thief."

Q.—How did they bring about so large an increase in the demands of prima donnas?

A.—By a mere accident, which I will tell you. When Adelina Patti went from America to London with Strakosch, Mr. Gye, who had Bosio, Grisi, and a host of artists in his company, not knowing Adelina Patti, refused to enter into any arrangement. She, however, insisted on singing in London, and after much negotiation, Mr. Gye engaged her for eight nights per month, at a mere nominal salary, to sing in opera or to be hired out in concerts, as he might choose. Mlle. Patti made her début in "La Sonnambula," and created the greatest enthusiasm. The very same week the news came from St. Petersburg that Bosio, who was singing there, had died suddenly. Her répertoire remained to be filled up, and there was nobody at the moment to take her place but Adelina Patti. Mr. Gye requested her to sing, which she did, but not being engaged for more than eight times in the month, Strakosch stepped in and asked enormous sums for each night additional. Nobody but Adelina Patti could or would draw, and Mr. Gye was forced to yield. This was the beginning of the very system of which Strakosch complains, and which he is about to try to put down. Undoubtedly prima donnas are too much paid at the present time, but when a singer is of great excellence, and becomes superior to all the others, she will make the public or the managers pay. This applies to tenors, baritones, and others as well, and, for that matter, to persons in every line of life. Prices will be only broken down when artists are failing.

Q.—Is it true, as stated by M. Strakosch, that your company was organized to ruin him?

A.—I don't think Strakosch, either by the grace of God or will of the nation, is to be the only legitimate operatic manager in the world, but that any one under the laws and statutes of the United States has a right to become such. I had been one long before M. Strakosch, and I could return the compliment and say that his company was organized to ruin mine, if I thought that there should be only one opera. The facts about the opposition of last season are simply as follows: I had the Academy of Music last year with Mme. Lucca, and I intended this year not to stay the whole Winter in New-York, but to go to Havana and other places. I asked the academy for a short season of two weeks merely to produce my artists and get the verdict of the New-York public and press. The Directors of the academy were willing to give me the house, and acceded to my demand, but Mr. Strakosch declared that he would not play at all if I were allowed to perform with my company during the two weeks which I had asked. Of course this forced me to go to another house.

Q.—Is it a fact, as he is reported to have stated, that you have been wrecked?

A.—The fact is that through the panic both I and M. Strakosch lost a great deal of money at the beginning, and both M. Strakosch and myself had to look for other opera terms, and had to seek a reduction in the salaries, or ask for patience in the matter of payments. M. Strakosch's artists, especially Mme. Nilsson, nobly agreed to take half of their salaries, which carried M. Strakosch through the crisis. My prima donna, (Mme. Lucca,) who believed she could do alone at Havana, would not agree to a change of contract. I then allowed my company to go to Havana on their own account, and at their own request. The result of their campaign there shows clearly how justified I was in my demand, and how I could see into the future. If Nilsson had acted with Strakosch as Lucca did with me, he would have been wrecked, and after having made a fortune with Nilsson in years previous, and having received proofs of her indulgence this year, he would have done better not to have accused the lady.

Q.—Is it not a fact that operatic artists are rather prone to whims and caprices, and that these are oftentimes a source of great annoyance to the management?

A.—There is not the slightest doubt that there are plenty of intrigues and jealousies among artists, and this state of things is caused partially by ambition to outdo each other. But by skillful management, by kind treatment, and by regular payments on the part of managers, any serious misunderstandings will be prevented. Unfortunately, however, artists, especially sopranos and tenors more than the others, sometimes forget themselves, or are ill-advised by persons who don't understand matters, but who want to put themselves in the good graces of artists for some motives of their own. From these sources spring the greatest troubles.

Q.—Is the following schedule of payments, mentioned by M. Strakosch as the maximum estimate for a week, correct?

Prima donna	$4,000	The house	$3,000
Other sopranos	600	Agents	350
Contraltos	400	Traveling	500
Tenors	2,000	Advertising	800
Baritones	600	Properties, ballet, stage hands, tailors, &c., &c.	1,000
Bassos	500		
Chorus	1,100		
Orchestra	1,500		
Total			$16,550

A.—These figures are pretty correct; but assuming that the $4,000 for the prima donna were removed from the list, the balance of $12,550 is still too large for the other expenses. I may mention here that the idea of playing an opera at dramatic places could never be accomplished, as the cost of the orchestra alone is more than would be expended on the best-produced dramatic pieces.

Q.—May I ask what salary you paid your two principal artists—Mme. Lucca and Mlle. Ilma Di Murska?

A.—Five hundred dollars a night each.

Q.—What are your present intentions with regard to organizing another operatic company?

A.—If opera lets me alone, I will let it alone; but I am afraid it won't. I have received offers from the members of my former company, with the exception of Mme. Lucca, to engage themselves again under my management, and also from Mme. Visconti, an Italian prima donna; but I intend to wait till Strakosch has finished, so as not to be accused of organizing too soon to grieve him.

After some general conversation, which it is unnecessary to reproduce here, concerning some of the artists of Mr. Mapleson's company, the interview with M. Maretzek terminated.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual convention of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf was held yesterday morning at the Everett House, Union square. In the absence of the Chairman, Amasa Sprague, who was unavoidably detained by pressing duty, Charles W. Hutchinson, of the Utica Park Association, was called to the chair. The meeting was called for 9 A. M., and after waiting for a half hour, a recess was taken until 2 P. M. to allow absent delegates to put in an appearance. After recess the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were duly recognized as delegates for their respective districts: N. G. Thompson, Utica, for delegate for Arkansas State Agricultural and Mechanical Association; Abner Taylor Chicago, for Agricultural Association of Central Iowa, Cedar Rapids, and also for the Beloit Driving Park Association, Wisconsin; Norris Holcomb, Hartford, for Barrie Park Association, Canada, and Barre Fair Ground Association, Vermont; C. J. Hamlin, M. P. Bush, and E. A. Buck for the Buffalo Park Association, New York; K. C. Barker, for the Bay District Association, San Francisco, Cal.; George Wilkes for California State Board of Agriculture; A. L. Torry, Geneva, N. Y., and C. H. Moore, Columbus, for the Columbus (Ohio) Driving Park; Phineas B. Crosby for Danbury (Conn.) Farmers' and Manufacturers' Society; Abner Taylor for the Dexter Park Club, Chicago; Joseph M. French and S. G. Kyler for the Detroit (Mich.) Horse Fair Association; Abner Taylor for Earl (Ill.) Driving Park Association; H. C. Spence and George C. Warner for the East Saginaw (Mich.) Driving Park Association; Edwin Thorne for Eastern Dutchess (N. Y.) Association; John W. Walker and C. M. Read for the Erie (Penn.) Driving Park Association; T. Passon, F. J. Nodine, and F. D. Norris for Elmira (N. Y.) Driving Park Association; Sherman Morehouse, D. P. Ely, and Moses W. Wilson for the Fairfield County (Conn.) Agricultural Society; James and Philip Dater for Fleetwood Park (N. Y.) Association; Henry A. Sage and Geo. M. Reeder for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton County, Penn.; J. H. Wallace for the Friendship Driving Park Association, Pittsburg, Penn.; John Minchin, A. B. Post, and Alder Goldsmith for the Goshen Park Association, New-York; A. P. Bush, Buffalo, for the Galesburg Driving Park Association, Illinois; L. J. Powers, H. M. Phillips, and D. J. Marsh for the Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass.; John Todd for Hamilton Riding and Driving Association, Hamilton, Ontario; E. P. Howlett and J. P. Brinkemp for Syracuse, N. Y.; T. J. Marsh, Springfield, for Henry County Agricultural Board, Illinois; T. J. Vail and N. Holcomb for the Hartford (Conn.) Horse Association; E. B. Graham, Utica, for Kentucky Trotting-horse Breeders' Association; Abner Taylor Chicago, for the McDonough County Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Macomb, Ill.; E. B. Graham, for the Marshalltown (Iowa) Driving Park Association; L. Morris and J. J. Bower for the Mystic (Massachusetts) Trotting Park; S. Briggs, Cleveland, for the Michigan State Agricultural Society, Grand Rapids; John Todd, S. Briggs, and W. Edwards for the Northern Ohio Fair Association and Cleveland Club; E. Z. Wright, Utica, for the Nashville (Ten.,) Trotting Association; D. F. Longstreet, T. J. Vail, and H. M. Whitehead, for the Nashua (Iowa) Union Agricultural Association; Peter W. Jones for the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Society; George W. Oakley, G. W. Woodes, and S. T. Payson for the Oakland (Cal.) Trotting Association; Josiah Rynders for the Orange County (N. Y.) Pleasure Ground Association; P. Campbell, G. A. Powers, and P. C. Burke for the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association; R. Steele, J. T. Butterworth, and N. Holcomb, for the Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia; D. T. Longstreet, J. Rynders, and H. M. Whitehead, for the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; G. W. Oakley and H. W. Hutchinson, for the Scott County Agricultural Society, Davenport, Iowa; G. W. Woodward and George W. Davids, for the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, of Westchester County, N. Y.; R. K. Dunn and S. Briggs, for the Sullivan County (N. H.) Park; S. G. Kyler, for Shawnee County Driving Park Association, Topeka, Kas.; W. M. Humphreys, for Squier's Park, Plainville, Conn.; C. W. Hutchinson; E. Z. Wright and E. H. Graham, for Utica Park Association, N. Y.; John W. Walker, Erie, for the Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association Trotting Park, Joliet, Ill.; Gates H. Barnard, Troy, for Washington Park Association, Sandyhill, N. Y.; S. T. Payson, for Windham County Park Association, Brattleboro, Vt.; D. F. Longstreet, for Watertown River Park Association, New-York; D. J. Robinson and W. H. Wilson, for the Jackson Horse-breeders' Association, Jackson, Mich., and G. J. Whitney and C. W. Barker, for the Rochester (N. Y.) Driving Park Association. A number of other delegates are expected to arrive to-day, and it is said that over 100 representatives will be present at the present session. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Rules: Thomas J. Vail, Hartford; Josiah Rynders, New-York; Edwin Thorne, Geo. W. Oakley, Philip Dater, Abner Taylor, C. J. Hamlin, John Todd, Alder Goldsmith, George W. Reed, and D. J. Robinson. Committee on Nomination of Officers—M. P. Bush, J. M. French, D. J. Marsh, S. T. Payson, K. C. Barker, G. J. Whitney, and J. W. Walker. Committee on Secretary's Report—Messrs. Whitehead, Buck, and Tuthill. Delegates were present from the Trainers' and Drivers' Association, and a lengthened discussion took place as to their being admitted to seats or to participate in the deliberations of the association, after which Mr. Whitehead moved that a committee of the Trainers' and Drivers' Association be allowed seats at the convention, and present to the session such alleged grievances as they labor under, and such suggestions for their removal as they may see fit. The convention then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.

Albert Lutzer was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to shoot Joseph Retting, of No. 73 Goerck street. The parties have been acquainted for some time, and meeting in a saloon in Goerck street last night had some drinks and disputes. The meeting ended by Lutzer firing his revolver at Retting. The ball, however, missed the latter, and embedded itself in a sideboard.

CONNOLLY'S COUNSEL FEES.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made to place the case of Fithian against Stevens on the short cause calendar. It appeared, on the argument of the motion, that the plaintiff was son-in-law to Richard B. Connolly, and the defendant was at one time the latter's lawyer. The defense to the action is, that notwithstanding the note in question was given, it was given as a mere memorandum, the amount which it represents being intended as a counsel fee to the defendant. In opposition to the motion, it was claimed that the evidence of Richard B. Connolly would be necessary for the defense, and although it was not expected to present him in person as a witness, yet it was intended to issue a commission to take his testimony to be used on the trial, and time was necessary for that purpose. The court reserved its decision.

OBITUARY.

PROF. ANDERSON, THE "WIZARD."

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Prof. John Henry Anderson, professionally known as "The Wizard of the North." Anderson was an exceedingly skillful conjurer, and his reputation in this country was quite as great as his fame on the other side of the Atlantic, where he performed before many of the crowned heads of Europe. John Henry Anderson was a native of Scotland, and was born at Kincardine O'Neil, in Aberdeenshire. His first magic feat was that of making a pudding in a hat, and he first appeared in public in 1830, with a traveling company. The first city of any note in which he appeared as a conjurer was Edinburgh, and his success was immediate. He came to this country in 1851, and opened at the Broadway Theatre in this City. Mr. Anderson afterward essayed the stage, and played *Rob Roy* at Castle Garden, but his efforts as an actor were not worthy of special note. He visited this country several times, and succeeded in amassing a very considerable fortune.

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

The Philadelphia newspapers announce the death of this gentleman, well known to New-York play-goers. A Philadelphia exchange has a brief record of Mr. Birgfeld's career, which we reprint. It runs thus: "Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, well known in this city as a musician, a band-master and orchestra leader, and an operatic agent, died a few days ago at his farm in Maryland, at the age of forty-six. Mr. Birgfeld was an accomplished performer on a number of instruments, and for a long time occupied a prominent position in the orchestra at the Academy of Music on opera nights and at classical musical entertainments. Operagoers will remember with especial pleasure his fine rendering of the beautiful oboe prelude to the "Heart Bowed Down," in "The Bohemian Girl." Mr. Birgfeld at one time organized a military band, and with it figured at military parades and on other occasions. When Mr. Bateman first introduced opera bouffe Mr. Birgfeld was his agent and musical director, and the different operas were produced under his supervision. He was a very efficient conductor, and the success of opera bouffe was largely due to his exertions. Mr. Birgfeld was much esteemed by a large circle of friends, who will hear of his death with regret. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss."

THE NEW RUSSIAN MILITARY LAW.

The terms of the Russian manifesto just issued are as follows:

"We, Alexander II., Imperator and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c., hereby announce as follows to all our loyal subjects: Being ever desirous to promote the welfare of the Empire and improve the institutions of the same, we have directed our attention to the arrangements regulating the service in our army and navy. In accordance with the existing laws, military service is exacted only from the peasants and citizens, a considerable portion of Russian subjects being thus exempt from a duty which ought to be equally imposed upon all. These antiquated arrangements, besides being no longer in harmony with the altered circumstances of our social and political life, are at variance with the military requirements of the present age. Recent events have proved that a State is strong, not by the numbers, but by the moral and intellectual education of its troops. But this education can be secured only by all classes of society alike devoting themselves to the sacred task of defending the country. Recognizing, therefore, the necessity of remodeling the organization of our forces on the experience of modern times, we, in 1870, commanded our Minister of War to draw up a law providing for an improved system of military service on the basis of universal conscription. When we gave this order the well-known patriotic readiness of our subjects to sacrifice everything for the good of the country allowed us to hope that the words we addressed to them at the time would find a ready echo in the Russian heart. In this expectation we were not disappointed. Our valiant nobility, as well as the other classes hitherto exempt from conscription, in many loyal addresses, acquainted us with their anxious desire to share the hardships of military service with the rest of the people. We received the expression of their sentiments with feelings of proud and exalted joy, and we thanked Providence for allowing us to reign over a people who inherit self-denying love of country from their ancestors, and who will leave the same sacred legacy to their children. The principles of the projected reform having been laid down by us, a special commission was appointed, including members of the various departments and other competent persons, to draw up the new military law. The draft submitted to us by the commission, and carefully examined and amended by the Council of the Empire, is entirely in accordance with our own views. Fully acknowledging the principle that the defense of the throne and country is a sacred duty of every Russian, the draft declares every male liable to conscription, and repeals the ancient provisions allowing conscripts to redeem their obligation by payment of a sum of money or the presentation of a substitute. The operation of the new law is, however, not to extend to the Cossacks, whose military service is regulated by special arrangements, nor will the non-Russian inhabitants of the Transcaucasian Provinces and other remote districts enumerated in our Ukase to the Supreme Administrative Senate be liable to the new provisions, it being intended to issue special regulations for these foreign tribes. With these and some other temporary exceptions mentioned in our Ukase to the Senate, the whole male population of the Empire of Russia and the Kingdom of Poland, on attaining the twentieth year of age will be required to draw lots, the result of the drawing settling, once for all, who is to be enlisted for active service and who not. Those drafted into the army will be liable to a fifteen years' service. But after a service of six years, or, if possible, even a shorter period, they will be sent home on furlough, and will be called in only in the event of warlike complications demanding their presence in the ranks. As regards those entering the navy or the corps stationed in remote provinces their time of service will be fixed by special regulations. Young men who have attended any of the schools of the Empire, whether superior or elementary, will in time of peace be allowed a reduction of their term of active service proportionate to the degree and the nature of the instruction received. Other important concessions are likewise accorded to them. While sanctioning the law drawn up in accordance with the above fundamental rules, and calling upon our subjects to acquit themselves zealously of the new duties imposed upon them, we have no intention to abandon the policy we have constantly pursued during our whole reign. We have never aspired, nor do we aspire now, to the splendor of military renown. We deem it our highest privilege to lead Russia to greatness by pacific progress and the gradual development of her domestic resources. This development will not be delayed by the formation of a powerful army and navy; on the contrary, steady progress is insured by securing the Empire from attack and obviating interference with its tranquillity and peace. The important advantages conceded to young men who have received instruction at schools will, it is to be hoped, act as another incentive to encourage the spread of that enlightenment which we regard as the guarantee of the future welfare of our people.

Given at St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.

ALEXANDER."

The details of the new law are still unknown, but enough has transpired to show that the Russian Army and reserve—the latter consisting of those not enlisted for active service—will reach a total of nearly 2,000,000 of men within fifteen years. Adding to this the increased facility of locomotion in the country consequent upon the construction of numerous railways, it is certain that Russia, who has never yet sent more than 150,000 men across her frontiers, will in future dispose of at least 500,000 for a foreign war.

ARMY EXPENSES.

The following copy of a letter from Gen. Ord to a citizen of Nebraska is published in the Omaha *Republican*:

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31, 1874.

D. C. Bailey, Esq., Springdale, Valley County, Neb.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 25th inst., I have to inform you that it will not be in my power to send troops to the North Loup till the opening of Spring or Summer, when they can take care of themselves and when the grass can support their animals. The Government appropriations have run low, and we are now without funds to build the quarters, to purchase the forage, and to hire the transportation which would be absolutely required to place the troops in the country indicated, to house them until Spring. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier General Commanding.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Charles Langs, of No. 23 Forsyth street, a decent-looking young man, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness. In reply to the Justice he answered, "that he had nothing to say." His wife, to whom he has only been married twelve months, with tears in her eyes, told the Judge that her husband never drank, and was always sober. The Judge fully investigated the case, and found that Langs has been out of work nearly six months, and having nothing to live on, yesterday purchased some laudanum which he swallowed, intending to end his existence. The dose, however, was not enough to kill, but only made him appear as if he was drunk, in which state he was arrested. Justice Otterbourg finding the case was one worthy of sympathy, gave the unfortunate man's wife some money out of his own pocket, and also got the Fourteenth Assembly District Relief Association to contribute something. He is looking out for a situation for this would-be suicide.

THE POTTER'S FIELD.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AS TO ITS MANAGEMENT.

HOW THE UNKNOWN DEAD USED TO BE BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD—THE PRESENT SYSTEM AT HART'S ISLAND.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the circumstances connected with the death and subsequent burial in Potter's Field of Nathaniel French, a planter of the Bahamas, proceeded to the offices of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, and had a conference with the members of the Commission. The committee consisted of Aldermen Cooper, Koch, and Gilon, and the Commissioners present were Laimbeer, Bowen, and Stern. Mr. Gilon, on the part of the committee, explained that the case of Mr. French, which they were about to investigate, came under his notice in the newspapers, and he considered it of so peculiar a character that he deemed it proper to bring it before the Board of Aldermen, and the result was their appointment as an Investigating Committee. In justice to the Commissioners, and in justice to the citizens of New-York, and to the business men from other cities, who may be stricken down by a visitation from Providence while in this City, he thought the matter should be thoroughly ventilated.

Mr. Laimbeer said that the answer was just this: the board had prepared to give the committee a history of the case from the beginning to the end, and if they desired that the parties in whose care the man was placed in the Park Hospital, in Bellevue Hospital, in the Charity Hospital, and even after he was in the dead-house, they could be brought forward and be examined.

Mr. Stern produced the official record of the arrest of Mr. French for intoxication, on the 25th of July, and his removal to the Park Hospital the following day. He was received into the Park Hospital, where it was proved he was suffering from incipient delirium tremens, and that day he was transmitted to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. He was next day taken to Blackwell's Island, thence to the Charity Hospital, where he died, and he was buried in Potter's Field in the same pit with 665 others. All these facts have been published in THE TIMES.

In answer to Mr. Gilon, Mr. Laimbeer said that Mr. French was removed from Bellevue to the Charity Hospital, as he was suffering from delirium tremens. All ailments of that character were sent there for treatment.

Mr. Gilon said that the point to which the Commissioners brought the matter was the very one upon which the investigation hinged, namely: the system of burying so many in a pit, and thus preventing the friends of the deceased from ever identifying them.

Mr. Laimbeer—We could not undertake to bury that or any other person in a separate grave, but the system clearly indicates where the body was laid, and it can be obtained at any moment. If every man had a separate grave, the small quantity of land used as a grave-yard would be altogether inadequate to supply their wants. They buried yearly in that place 4,000.

Mr. Gilon said that a proper reverence ought always be paid to the dead, and he thought the system should be modified in that respect.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue, said that whenever a person died in that institution, and he had any friends, they were notified of the death, and they were so particular that the name of the friend was entered with that of the deceased for subsequent recognition. A great many patients gave fictitious addresses, and a great many gave fictitious names because they did not wish their friends to know they had been in such institutions. For those reasons they experienced a great deal of trouble at times. In the present case Mr. French had no friends and no notification of his death could have been given.

Mr. Gilon—"He was only a pauper whom nobody owns." In a case of that kind where the appearance of the person indicates a certain degree of respectability, do you think humanity or any other consideration required that he should be placed in a pit with 600 other bodies? How large is the City Cemetery?

Mr. Laimbeer—Forty acres for the entire island.

Mr. Stern—We have adopted a system in this City which you will hardly find in the world. In a case where the person denies his name, or anything concerning him, we take his photograph after his death; we bury him in a separate grave; a stick is placed over his grave, and the number in the Board of Health corresponds with the number to be found on the stick.

Mr. Gilon—I am opinion that the system spoken of by Mr. Stern should be adopted in respect to all; that each person should have a separate grave, and that a better system of marking should be used.

Mr. Laimbeer—We offer to give you this body. We can place our fingers upon it now. The depth of the trench in which the bodies are buried is seven or eight feet, and the system of burial is anything but objectionable.

Mr. Gilon drew attention to the case of Denis Sullivan, the circumstances connected with whose death were reported in THE TIMES. Warden Brennan made an examination of the record of deaths, and reported that the name of Sullivan did not appear therein.

The following communication was then handed in and read:

The undersigned respectfully submit the following facts to the honorable Board of Aldermen:

On Saturday, Aug. 2, Patrick Radican, aged forty-two years, disappeared from his home, No. 570 Second avenue. He was found drowned at the foot of East Fifteenth street, about four or five days afterward. I went to the Morgue a few days after my husband was drowned, and left word with the person in charge if said body was found to send me word, at the same time leaving my address. I kept going to the Morgue every day for four weeks, and found out in the end that said body had been interred at Hart's Island about the 7th or 8th of August. At the time Mr. White (dead-house Keeper) told me the body was found, he looked over the book and found that the clothing my husband wore was just the same as when he disappeared. About Sept. 1 I went to Hart's Island, along with a couple of friends, and asked permission of Mr. Dunphy to have the body removed, having a note from Commissioner Laimbeer to that effect. I also had a note from Mr. Kellogg, both of which Mr. Dunphy kept. Mr. Dunphy said that I could not have the body under any circumstances, as he would get into trouble about it. I was willing to pay $500 to recover my husband's body. MARY RADICAN.

Mr. McTigh, friend of Max Radican, said he accompanied the woman, and he knew her statements were correct.

Commissioner Lambeer said that no notification of that matter was ever conveyed to the board.

Mr. McTigh said that the friends of this man had received no notification of his death until after his burial on Hart's Island.

Mr. Lambeer said the conduct of that official was unpardonable, and he would not have been there for the past three months if he had had his wish.

Mr. Bowen remarked, as a matter of general information, that a portion of the burial ground for the use of Catholics was consecrated by a priest, and the remainder, for the use of Protestants, was consecrated by a minister.

The Commissioners having expressed a wish to give the investigation the fullest latitude, Patrick Hadden, of No. 303 East Thirty-seventh street, came forward and said that a friend of his named Edward Gorman was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where he died on a certain Saturday. The following Wednesday his daughter received intelligence of his death, and she directed Hadden to obtain the body. He went to the island, and after being sent about for several days on bootless errands, Mr. White finally told him that he had given the body away. Hadden then ascertained that the body was taken to the college corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, and there he found it, with two others. He brought it to the daughter and had it properly interred. In obedience to the wishes of the woman he did not bring the matter under the attention of the Commissioners. He should say, that being a sexton, and having some experience, the Commissioners never offered any objection to his getting the bodies when he was properly authorized to get them.

Mr. Laimbeer said, in answer to Mr. Cooper, that where money to a considerable amount was found on the person of a deceased man he was buried by the Public Administrator.

Dr. Fluhrer, of the Park Hospital, and Dr. McDonald, of the Charity Hospital, were briefly examined, and said that Mr. French, when received under their care, was suffering from delirium tremens.

The committee did not proceed further with their investigations, but took copies of the papers and official records for consideration. They expressed their intention of sifting the matter thoroughly, and it is probable that they will visit the various institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday a communication was read from the Health Department requesting that no plans for drainage of the annexed district be adopted without their being consulted. The works on the Third avenue bridge, the outset arch at Central Park, and the pavillion at Mount Morris square were ordered to be continued without contract. The Commissioners refused permission for the erection of a magazine for explosives for the use of the fire Department in one of the parks. The landscape architect presented a plan for defining the principal change proposed to be made in accordance with the action of the board, Oct. 30, 1873, in the plan of the highway from that originally established for Riverside avenue. A resolution was then adopted establishing the general features of a plan for Riverside Park and avenue, requiring that on the wheel-way no grade should be admitted steeper than one in twenty-seven; that the principal walk should be on the level of the roadway, and both so [illegible] to interfere with views over the Hudson [illegible]

THE IRON TRADE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

The American Iron and Steel Association held a special meeting at their rooms, No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 4. The Secretary read the following report:

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Since the annual meeting of the association on the 20th of November last, the office has been removed to more commodious and tasteful apartments at No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. This change was resolved upon in consequence of the increased general business of the association, and especially in view of the necessity which existed for providing accommodations for the scientific commission which had been called to assist us in the work of collecting, classifying, and analyzing iron ores, fuels, &c., for the approaching International Exhibition. Public announcement has been made of the appointment of this commission, and the producers and consumers of the minerals alluded to have been requested to contribute to the fund proposed to be created for the payment of its necessary expenses, and to meet such other pecuniary liabilities as the association may incur in discharging the trust confided to it. The services of the commission are to be rendered gratuitously. It is expected that it will meet for organization during the present month.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From unofficial information received, it is now rendered probable that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain will postpone their contemplated visit to this country until the year 1876, when the Centennial Exhibition will be held, which will afford the members a better opportunity to compare the iron manufactures of the United States with those of their own country.

IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATIONS.

At the mass convention of iron and steel manufacturers, which is to be held on the day following the present meeting of this association, it is probable that the subject of forming a more perfect union of all the iron and steel organizations of the country will be introduced. In view of this probability, it is proper to call attention to the fact that, on the 7th of December, 1872, a formal proposition to form a federative union was made by this association; that a conference of delegates representing three of the iron associations, our own included, was held on the 9th of January, 1873, to consider this proposition; that, in compliance with the instructions of this conference, a constitution for the government of the proposed union was subsequently prepared and submitted to all of the delegates and to others; and that, up to the present time no communication has been received by this association intimating that any action whatever has been taken upon the proposed constitution by any of the other organizations. Owing to the failure of these organizations to indicate their acceptance of the proposed bond of union, or the grounds of their dissent therefrom, this association is amply justified in assuming that it now has no proposition for union to make and has none before it for consideration. Nevertheless, the reasons for concerted and harmonious action are just as cogent now as ever, and if any of the other organizations should submit a plan of union this association is prepared to give it prompt and careful consideration.

Presuming that more united action between the different branches of the iron trade of the country is possible and desirable, we venture the suggestion that the duties of this association and of similar associations should be carefully defined by some committee which shall be jointly constituted. Application to manufacturers for the statistics of their business, to be published for the benefit of the iron trade and for the information of the country, should emanate from only one association, and requests for these statistics from all other sources should be refused and condemned. Much annoyance to manufacturers has been caused by the frequency with which they have been asked to reveal the details of their business to various agencies, and much confusion and uncertainty have resulted in consequence of the numerous and conflicting statements that have been prepared and published—wholly or in part—from information thus obtained. The general interests of the iron trade should be intrusted to only one association, for obvious reasons. The association which cares for the general interests of the trade and collects its statistics should have nothing to do with the adjustment of prices of product, wages of labor, and other matters of interest only to special branches of the iron industry. These subjects should be committed to strictly trade organizations. There can certainly be no objection to the creation, if need be, of as many associations of this character as there are branches of the iron trade or districts of iron production. Individual members of these associations could be members of the general body, and it should be the policy of such a body, having care of all the iron interests, to divide the management of its affairs among the different branches of the trade. If it should be deemed necessary for the association representing general interests to publish a periodical, provision should be made for the insertion in its columns of papers of interest relating to every branch of the trade.

IRON AND STEEL METALLURGY.

In this connection we are induced to repeat the suggestion heretofore made that the iron trade of this country greatly needs an organization which can accomplish a work similar to that of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. That body was organized a few years ago "to afford a means of communication between members of the iron and steel trades upon matters bearing upon the respective manufactures, excluding all questions connected with trade regulations;" and it was expressly stipulated that it should "arrange periodical meetings for the purpose of discussing practical and scientific subjects bearing upon the manufacture and working of iron and steel." This scientific purpose has from the first constituted the leading and most valuable feature of the institute, and it is this feature which no iron association of this country has ever fully possessed. This fact is not creditable to the enterprise, the intelligence, and the *esprit de corps* of American manufacturers of iron and steel; although the truth is that no class of manufacturers anywhere has exhibited more fertility than they in the adaptation of means to ends, more genius in the invention of new processes, more skill in their application, or more generosity in sharing with each other the knowledge they possessed. But, owing to the vast extent of territory over which the iron industry of this country is scattered, and the wide areas which separate iron manufacturers, it must happen that, without an organization specially devoted to collecting and preserving the fruits of study and investigation of technical and scientific questions, much of the good that might be done by an interchange of ideas and comparison of experience must necessarily be lost. If it has been found profitable for the leading ironmasters of England to meet together frequently for the discussion of scientific questions, surely the inducements for American iron-masters to do the same cannot be of trifling significance. We urge, therefore, upon the attention of the members of this association the propriety of considering whether it would not be wise to give encouragement to the organization of a scientific department of the association which could give special and undivided attention to the cause of American iron metallurgy. Years ago, in the adoption of the organic law of the association, this work was declared to be necessary. It was stated to be one of its objects "to provide for the mutual interchange of information and experience, both scientific and technical." The declaration stands unrepealed to-day. But it has never brought forth ripe fruit. The association has had and still has too many other important interests to care for, and it has not encouraged a scientific membership. May it not now properly lead the way to the realization of its own aspiration, while leaving to others the performance of the work?

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Since the annual meeting of the association in November last, the first session of the Forty-third Congress has convened, and many propositions relative to the financial situation of the country have been laid before it. While it may be assumed that Congress will wisely legislate upon a question of such momentous interest to every branch of American industry, it is plainly the privilege of organizations which represent important industries to make public declaration of their views and wishes concerning it, to the end that legislators may receive all needed light upon a problem of great perplexity and difficulty. That this association should propose to Congress a complete solution of this problem is not, we presume, contemplated; but that it should avail itself of the privilege to state the probable effects upon the iron and steel industries of any proposed measures of relief is a duty which it cannot and dare not disregard. Especially can it not afford to ignore this duty when the fact is considered that the enemies of American industry are active and united in pressing upon the attention of Congress a financial policy which would narrow the opportunities and lower the wages of American labor, and make what capital we have so timid of investment in all progressive enterprises that the material resources of the country would experience no further development, and existing schemes of great pith and moment would be abandoned. The policy which aims to secure a further contraction of the currency, or to continue the existing contraction, may be honestly believed in by some true friends of American industry, but it is a most significant fact that the supporters of this policy mainly come from the ranks of the importers and non-producers of the country and their agents. We speak plainly when we say that there is probably not in the country one importer of foreign merchandise, or one clamorous petitioner for lower duties, who is not also in hearty accord with the policy of contracting the currency. The foreign manufacturer could secure no greater advantage over his American rival than would be afforded him by the adoption of a policy which would check all American enterprise by withholding the water to move its wheels and the fuel to feed its fires.

It has been conclusively shown from official figures, by one of the most eminent statisticians of the country, that from the 1st of July, 1868, to the 1st of July, 1873, five years, the withdrawal from actual circulation of the paper currency issues of the National Treasury amounted to $300,000,000. During this time the currency requirements of the country greatly increased. Is it any wonder that we have had a great panic, or that the blasting effects of that panic are still visible wherever there is a rolling-mill, a blast furnace, a woolen factory, or other monument of the genius of a great people? The fact is not overlooked that many persons assert that this panic was caused by over-speculation—by pushing the development of the country's resources beyond the demands of the time. But those who assert this forget that the enterprise which builds railroads, opens mines, and establishes manufactories is the enterprise which has made us a great and powerful nation, given steady employment at good wages to millions of our countrymen who possessed no capital but their strong arms, and encouraged the emigration from other lands of a sturdy population to fill up our waste places. A wise policy is not to be condemned because the foolish or the dishonest may pervert it, nor is the enterprise which marks the progress of a nation to be discouraged because a railroad is occasionally built where there is no present business to sustain it.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Closely related to a proper solution of the financial problem, and in large degree forming a part of it, is the question of tariff legislation. It cannot be doubted that the importing interest is not only extremely active in the advocacy of low duties, but that its hopes of accomplishing a reduction have of late been greatly encouraged. The partial disintegration of parties in the West is doubtless one of the causes of this encouragement, but it is certain that a principal cause is the general supineness in matters relating to legislation of the manufacturing interests of the country. Recent and trustworthy information leaves no doubt that the present session of Congress will not be suffered to adjourn without having urged upon it more than one scheme for encouraging the importation of foreign merchandise. It is incumbent upon all the productive industries of the country that they advise Congressmen fully and at once of the evils which would certainly follow a reduction of duties; but it is especially necessary that the manufactures of iron and steel should do this, for no interest is more virulently opposed and persistently menaced than theirs.

It is probably not known to many manufacturers that there is now pending before the House of Representives a bill embodying the most mischievous consequences, and which opens up the whole subject of duties on imports. It is a bill for the revision and codification of all the statutes of the United States, including those which relate to the revenues of the Government. This is a measure of the utmost importance, and the greatest care should be exercised in its consideration. Its purpose is to condense into one statute or code all the laws which have been enacted since the foundation of the Government, and are now in force. If the bill were a correct transcript of existing statutes, and if it were not liable to amendment while on its passage, there could, perhaps, be no reason to fear that injurious consequences would follow its enactment. But it is not a correct transcript, nor has it been suffered to receive the consideration of the House without having added to it many amendments which affect the letter of the original statutes. The errors in compilation are very numerous, and are of a character utterly destructive of all confidence in the bill. That portion which relates to revenue is filled with errors, and if it were possible that it could take the place of our present Revenue laws, very great confusion and loss to individuals and the Government might certainly be apprehended. It is hoped that its passage in its present imperfect form is not possible. To guard, however, against any possibility of such a result, it is necessary that Congressmen be fully informed upon those technical clauses which relate to duties on imports. Other bills directly relating to revenue are either pending before Congress or in course of preparation, and at least one of these contemplates a serious reduction in the duties on iron and steel.

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

In calling attention to apprehended changes in the present rates of duty which would be injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, we desire also to call attention to an important change which has already been effected. The act of June 6, 1872, reducing duties ten per cent., was substantially a free-trade victory, although not intended as such by many who voted for it. Its effect has been to reduce the revenue of the Government about fifteen millions of dollars, while it has probably not reduced the cost to consumers of any imported goods, certainly not of iron and steel, as the high prices of the last two years abundantly attest. The money lost to the Government by this reduction of duties was gained by somebody, and if the consumers did not get it the foreign manufacturers must have added it to their other profits. It need not be asked whether it is wise to continue a policy so wanting in beneficial results to our own countrymen, and so productive of princely profits to our commercial and manufacturing rivals. The plain duty of Congress is to repeal the law, and thus place the duties where they were prior to its passage. This action would serve the double purpose of increasing the revenues and protecting American working men against the grave danger of a continued reduction of wages.

Positive and incontrovertible testimony is not wanting that the industries of the country have been injured by the ten per cent. reduction. Upon some lines of home manufactured goods the profits for years have been so small that only a slight reduction of duty on foreign-made competing goods was necessary to give to the foreigner the virtual control of our market. To illustrate: Two and three years ago very few heavy woolen goods were imported at any American port; now the supply is mostly imported, and American mills oppose to it but slight competition. Philadelphia was once largely engaged in the manufacture of these goods; now who makes them?

It was a shrewd device of the common enemy to secure even a slight concession to his demands. American productive industries were prosperous at the time; the national Treasury was not in need of funds to meet current engagements; hence only a mild protest was made against the ten per cent. reduction. Now, when our manufacturers need the protection afforded by that ten per cent., and when the Treasury needs the revenue it has lost by the reduction, the shortsightedness of the act of twenty months ago is made painfully manifest. The enemy was consistent with himself: we were not true to our own interests. His policy has ever been to chip off the tariff in detail, while ostensibly not disturbing it—here a little and there a little. We warn the friends of home industry in Congress and the members of this association that the same line of policy will be pursued at Washington this Winter with a vigilance that never sleeps.

BRITISH COMPETITION.

That British iron-masters expect a still further reduction of duties on their exportations to this country is evident from the tone of leading English journals. The Liverpool *Albion* not long ago declared that the development of the iron industry of the United States was produced "under the fostering and paternal care of a protective tariff, which must sooner or later either be greatly amended or entirely abolished, and then English iron will easily win its way, with 'a fair field and no favor.'" The Middlesborough *Iron and Coal Trades Review* of Jan. 14, of the present year, contains the declaration that "the time may come when English iron will be no longer weighted with a heavy protective tariff in the struggle against American manufacture, and then the issue may not be so doubtful as it seems at present." Another leading English iron journal, the London *Mining Journal*, of Dec. 27, 1873, is yet more hopeful, for it sees no cause for alarm in the present duties. It says: "It does not appear likely that the shipments of our railway material to our Transatlantic cousins will experience a further contraction. It is not improbable an appeal will be made to Congress to increase the duty now levied on English iron imported into the United States; and, as the Washington Treasury stands in need of additional revenue, it is quite on the cards that the American Legislature may endeavor to raise some of that extra income at the expense of British industrials." That many British iron-masters can well afford to pay our present duties rather than lose our market entirely is shown by the statements of extraordinary profits realized by them in 1873. The London *Colliery Guardian*, of Jan. 2, 1874, referring to the British iron trade of 1873, which had been exceptionally prosperous, stated that "the pig-iron aristocracy of Scotland have been able, during the last two years, to net a profit of at least £2 per ton over their whole production, and the profits of some of the better situated firms have been much greater." In the same article it declared that "the average value of Cleveland pig for 1873 may be put down at 110s. per ton, or fully 25s. per ton more than the average of any preceding year. At this figure pig-iron makers were, of course, able to make enormous profits. Those who worked their own ironstone and coal could manufacture the crude metal at less than 60s. a ton over the whole year, and as some firms in this category, such as Messrs. Bell Brothers, Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., and the Rosedale and Ferryhill Iron Company, each manufacture from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of pig per week, their profits must have varied from £6,000 to £10,000 weekly."

From the foregoing citations it plainly appears that our British rivals mean to continue the struggle for the possession of our iron markets; that they expect a reduction of duties in their favor, and that, whether duties are reduced or not, they can well afford to reduce their profits and continue shipments. It is not at all probable that the cost of manufacturing iron and steel will be as high in Great Britain in 1874 as in 1873, yet in the latter year, which was our panic year, British iron-masters sent to this country 371,164 tons of iron and steel, valued at $25,000,000. This was exclusive of the manufactures of iron and steel we imported from Great Britain. Thus was well illustrated the policy of free trade advocates. While many of our blast furnaces and rolling mills were standing idle, and thousands of our countrymen were unemployed, and their families in need of bread, we took $25,000,000 worth of British iron and steel at prices which American manufacturers would have been glad to accept.

Such figures are most significant. Taken in connection with the declarations and admissions above quoted, the members of this association, and we hope the members of Congress, will see at a glance that this is no time to reduce duties on foreign iron and steel, but rather a most fitting time to increase them.

UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The importance of uniform construction and application at all the ports of the United States of the laws regulating Customs duties received the attention of this association at its last annual meeting. The subject is here referred to that opportunity may be afforded to present the following table showing large diversions of steel exports to Boston, which may be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the existence at that port of some advantage in valuation which does not exist elsewhere. The shipments of cast steel from Liverpool to leading ports of the United States have been as follows since the 1st of October last:

For the week ending—	To New-York	To Portland	To Boston	To Philadelphia	To Baltimore	To Charleston	To New-Orleans	To Galveston
Oct. 4, 1873, tons	6	0	105	0	2	0	0	0
Oct. 11, 1873, tons	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	11
Oct. 18, 1873, tons	81	0	53	0	0	63	0	0
Oct. 25, 1873, tons	0	0	129	0	0	0	40	0
Nov. 1, 1873, tons	61	0	7	4	0	0	0	0
Nov. 8, 1873, tons	62	0	107	16	0	0	0	0
Nov. 15, 1873, tons	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Nov. 22, 1873, tons	†	0	13	94	0	0	0	0
Nov. 29, 1873, tons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec. 6, 1873, tons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec. 13, 1873, tons	46	0	47	0	0	0	3	0
Dec. 20, 1873, tons	51	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 27, 1873, tons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jan. 3, 1874, tons	16	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
Jan. 10, 1874, tons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jan. 17, 1874, tons	1	1	80	0	0	0	0	0
Total	337	1	601	118	2	63	43	11

* No shipments reported. † 187 tons Bessemer steel shipped, but no cast steel.

We make no imputation upon the integrity or intelligence of the Collector or Appraisers of the Port of Boston, but there must be some cause for this diversion, and a different mode of valuing steel imports from that which prevails at other ports must be this cause. Formerly New-York imported fully three-fourths of all the steel sent to us from Liverpool, and Philadelphia and Baltimore took large quantities, but since the 1st of October Boston has received more than one-half of all the steel imported.

We are credibly informed that foreign steel of really best quality, which is sold as such in our various markets, is often imported as second quality at a valuation which involves payment of a less duty than the rate paid by best cast steel correctly invoiced.

To prove that we do not speak unadvisedly upon this subject, we quote the following statement from an article in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Jan. 31: "Boston enjoys the advantage of Appraisers who interpret the tariff on steel at a saving of ten per cent. in duty against that charged by either New-York or Philadelphia Customs officials. It seems, too, that Sheffield manufacturers sell steel to English and European buyers at 60 shillings per cwt., and consign similar goods to their American agents at 50 shillings. By this operation the tariff on steel, costing 10 cents per pound, and paying 3½ cents and 10 per cent. is dodged, and 2 cents per pound is saved in invoiced value, making the duty only 3 cents. This, at least, is a generous discrimination in favor of the American consumer."

THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC UPON THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

Since the opening of the new year the efforts of this office have been largely directed toward the collection of accurate information showing the effect of the panic upon the home iron trade. At the beginning of the panic, in September last, no industry in the country was so injuriously affected as the manufacture of iron and steel. Later in the year other industries partly revived, but no signs of a revival in the iron trade were apparent until near the close of December, when large quantities of pig iron changed hands at very low figures, some of them certainly not representing the cost of manufacture. Many of these sales were entirely speculative. These transactions gave encouragement to the belief in some minds that the effects of the panic upon the trade had been spent, and the business in the future would continue steadily to improve. These anticipations have not been realized. January was a very dull month in every branch of the iron business, and February opens with no brighter promise. At the end of almost five months of panic, the general iron trade of the country is very little nearer to a condition of health and prosperity than at the beginning. The reasons for this unfavorable situation will appear at a glance.

The quantity of iron of all kinds—railroad, bar, and pig—which has annually been required by the railroads of the country during the past few years has been more than one-half of the total iron production and importation of the country. This quantity has been required for new track, for relaying old track, for locomotives, cars, car-wheels, bridges, &c. The panic almost stopped the construction of new railroads and repairs to existing roads, and it compelled railroad companies to be so economical of their resources that few orders for new locomotives, cars, and bridges have since been given out. Here is the principal cause of the continued dullness in the iron market, and until railroad companies re-enter the market for the supply of all kinds of railway material there can be no general improvement in any branch of the iron business. How soon they will do this does not now appear. Other but subordinate causes of the continued dullness of the iron trade may be found in the interruption caused by the panic to all business operations largely requiring iron, such as the construction of iron buildings, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, stoves, ranges and heaters, mill-machinery, &c., and to the enforced economy of the people in dispensing with minor articles of iron manufacture which they could temporarily do without.

Having in general terms stated the effects of the panic upon the iron trade of the country we now proceed to present detailed information showing the condition of the trade at the beginning of January. This information has been derived directly from correspondence with the manufacturers of pig-iron and railroad iron, the two most important branches of the trade. The figures which we shall present concerning these branches will serve as a correct index to the situation of the merchant bar manufacture, the next most important branch.

BLAST FURNACES.

At the close of 1873 there were 650 blast furnaces in the country which were either making pig-iron or were prepared to make it. Returns have been received during the month of January from 385 of these furnaces, or about three-fifths of the whole number, showing the number of stacks in blast, the number out of blast, the number of tons of pig-iron on hand and unsold on the 1st of January, and the number of hands then out of employment. These returns are tabulated below:

ANTHRACITE BLAST FURNACES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Massachusetts	1	1	0	298	45
New-Jersey	11	5	6	12,332	60
New-York	24	19	5	27,592	336
Penn., Lehigh	26	15	11	14,822	793
Penn., Schuylkill	19	12	7	7,275	435
Penn., Up. Susquehanna	16	9	7	7,220	293
Penn., Lower Susqueh'a	24	17	7	9,398	354
Maryland	4	4	0	3,703	320
Virginia	1	1	0	700	50
Total	126	83	43	83,340	2,686

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE FURNACES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Penn., Shenango Valley	21	13	8	38,143	291
Penn., Miscellaneous	27	20	7	8,491	663
Maryland	3	1	2	2,266	50
West Virginia	2	2	0	3,675	79
Kentucky	2	1	1	3,114	....
Ohio, Hanging Rock	6	4	2	4,879	115
Ohio, Mahoning Valley	15	6	9	15,729	741
Ohio, Miscellaneous	11	7	4	9,953	360
Indiana	7	0	7	10,378	502
Illinois	5	1	4	11,710	200
Michigan	1	0	1	None.	None.
Missouri	5	1	4	8,966	285
Total	105	56	49	117,414	3,287

CHARCOAL FURNACES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Maine	1	1	0	400	None.
Vermont	2	1	1	500	80
Massachusetts	1	0	1	238	None.
Connecticut	7	6	1	3,632	78
New-York	9	7	2	3,524	46
Pennsylvania	19	14	5	6,332	590
Maryland	8	7	1	4,732	303
West Virginia	3	3	0	580	100
Virginia	17	7	10	5,670	642
North Carolina	1	0	1	None.	60
Georgia	3	3	0	773	50
Alabama	8	6	2	6,219	210
Kentucky	9	7	2	9,036	300
Tennessee	12	6	6	9,615	500
Ohio	16	15	1	17,286	1,679
Michigan	16	11	5	16,254	601
Wisconsin	10	6	4	3,805	370
Missouri	5	5	0	10,500	600
Total	147	105	42	99,076	6,209

ANTHRACITE COAL AND COKE FURNACES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Wisconsin	3	1	2	3,000	100
Michigan	1	1	0	5,000	65
Total	4	2	2	8,000	165

BITUMINOUS COAL AND CHARCOAL FURNACES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Virginia	3	1	2	600	175

COMPLETE TABLE BY STATES.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Maine	1	1	0	400	None.
Vermont	2	1	1	500	80
Massachusetts	2	1	1	536	45
Connecticut	7	6	1	3,632	78
New-York	33	26	7	31,116	382
New-Jersey	11	5	6	12,332	60
Pennsylvania	152	100	52	91,681	3,419
Maryland	15	12	3	10,801	673
Virginia	21	9	12	6,970	867
West Virginia	5	5	0	4,255	179
North Carolina	1	0	1	None.	60
Georgia	3	3	0	773	50
Alabama	8	6	2	6,249	210
Kentucky	11	8	3	12,150	300
Tennessee	12	6	6	9,615	500
Ohio	48	32	16	47,797	2,898
Indiana	7	0	7	10,378	500
Illinois	5	1	4	11,710	200
Michigan	18	12	6	21,254	666
Wisconsin	13	7	6	6,805	470
Missouri	10	6	4	19,476	885
Total	385	247	138	308,430	12,522

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Stacks heard from.	Stacks in blast.	Stacks out of blast.	Stock on hand, net tons.	Hands unemployed.
Charcoal	147	105	42	99,076	6,209
Anthracite	126	83	43	83,340	2,686
Bituminous coal and coke	105	56	49	117,414	3,287
Coke and anthracite coal	4	2	2	8,000	165
Bituminous coal and charcoal	3	1	2	600	175
Total	385	247	138	308,430	12,522

Assuming that a proportionate number of the furnaces not heard from were out of blast, and had a proportionate quantity of tons of pig-iron on hand and unsold Jan. 1, the total number of stacks out of blast at that date would be 233, or thirty-six per cent. of the whole number; the total quantity of pig-iron on hand and unsold would be 520,726 net tons; the number of hands out of employment would be 21,141.

RAIL MILLS.

Of fifty-seven rail mills in the country which are prepared to make rails of heavy sections, returns have been received during January from fifty. Of the seven not heard from, one is certainly known to be idle, leaving only six from which no information has been received. Of these six, four are mills of small capacity. From the fifty reporting mills the following information has been received:

Whole number of rail mills	57
Number of mills making returns	50
Number of mills running Dec. 31, 1873	17
Number running full time	10
Number running half time	7
Number standing	33
Number proposing to resume in January	10
Number uncertain about resuming	23
Number of hands wholly unemployed	11,490
Number of hands employed half time	10,150
Number of mills selling rails	13
Number of mills not selling rails	37
Net tons of rails on hand and unsold Dec. 31	36,744

From the foregoing tables it will be seen how severely the two leading branches of the iron trade were affected by the panic at the beginning of the new year. Over 30,000 hands were wholly unemployed, and over 10,000 were employed only a part of their time. These figures, it must be understood, do not include many ore and coal miners not directly connected with furnaces and rail mills, but who are out of employment in consequence of the general interruption to the iron business. Half a mill on tons of pig-iron were unsold and in the makers' hands, and over 36,000 tons of rails were awaiting a purchaser. From a trustworthy source we also learn that there were in New-York at the beginning of the year over 40,000 tons of foreign rails unsold. Statistics in our possession also show that the wages of all iron-workers had been largely reduced, and that such few mills as had been able to make sales of rails had been compelled to accept offers averaging twenty-five per cent. below the prices which had prevailed before the panic. These figures do not require comment at our hands, but they should receive the careful consideration of Congress and the country.

IRON ORE STATISTICS.

The quantity of iron ore shipped from the Lake Superior region during the year 1873, according to the Marquette *Mining Journal*, was 1,163,057 gross tons, against 952,055 gross tons in 1872. Increase, 211,002 tons. These figures only represent shipments, and do not include the ore consumed in the production of 63,195 gross tons of pig-iron in the district in 1872, and 71,507 tons in 1873. It should not be inferred that the difference between the ore product of 1872 and 1873 is correctly expressed by the figures above given; for nearly all of the ore produced in 1872 was shipped to greedy buyers, so great was the demand for pig-iron, but much of the ore actually mined in 1873 was not shipped, owing to the panic and other causes. In December last the *Mining Journal* estimated that nearly one-third of the ore which had been mined with the expectation of realizing on it in the season of 1873, was still in the hands of the mining companies.

Four mines unitedly shipped over 500,000 gross tons of ore in 1873; Lake Superior, 166,666 tons; Cleveland, 132,082 tons; Jackson, 113,892 tons, and Republic, 105,452 tons. These were closely followed by the Champion mine, 72,882 tons, and the New-York mine, 70,982 tons. Shipments were made from 42 mines during the year. The estimated value at the ports of shipment of all the ore shipped was $8,141,000.

The price at Cleveland of first-class Lake Superior specular ore at the beginning of 1873 was about $12. After the panic the price fell to $10. The probability is that the price for 1874 will be about $9.

The statistics of the production of Missouri ore are withheld by the operators. The price of Iron Mountain ore delivered at St. Louis was $10 in 1870 prior to the panic. It is announced that the price of the same ore for 1874 has been fixed at $8, delivered at St. Louis.

MILES OF RAILROAD IN OPERATION JAN. 1, 1874.

From Mr. H. V. Poor, editor of *Poor's Manual*, we have received the following table, showing the number of miles of railroad in operation Jan. 1, 1874. From those States marked with a star official returns have been received:

State.	Miles.	State.	Miles.
Maine	915	Wyoming Territory	459
New-Hampshire	877	Utah*	372
Vermont*	721	Dakota	234
Massachusetts	1,773	Colorado*	603
Rhode Island	136	Indian Country	279
Connecticut	897	Virginia	1,573
New-York	5,165	North Carolina	1,265
New-Jersey	1,41[illegible]	South Carolina	1,378
Pennsylvania	5,550	Georgia	2,260
Delaware	264	Florida	466
Maryland and D. C.	1,046	Alabama*	1,722
West Virginia	576	Mississippi	990
Ohio*	4,258	Louisiana	539
Michigan*	3,350	Texas	1,578
Indiana	3,714	Kentucky	1,320
Illinois*	6,589	Tennessee	1,620
Wisconsin	2,203	Arkansas	700
Minnesota	1,950	California	1,290
Iowa	3,726	Oregon	251
Kansas	2,377	Nevada	629
Nebraska	1,051	Washington Territ'y	105
Missouri	2,910		
Total			71,109
Total, 1873			67,104
Increase			4,005

The total number of miles of railroad constructed in 1872 was 6,427; in 1873 there were only 4,005 constructed. There will be fewer miles built in 1874 than in 1873, unless Congress comes to the aid of railroad enterprises of national importance, work upon which has been almost wholly suspended.

BRITISH IRON EXPORTS.

The subjoined table exhibits the course of the British iron trade during the three memorable years just passed—1871, 1872, and 1873, compiled from the British Board of Trade Returns, tons of 2,240 pounds:

Principal Articles. To all Countries.	Quantities 1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Pig-iron	1,057,458	1,331,143	1,139,664
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	349,084	313,600	238,422
Railroad of all sorts	981,197	945,420	786,800
Wire of iron and steel, (except telegraph,) galvanized or not	26,200	33,540	29,884
Hoops, sheets, boiler, and armor plates	200,337	207,495	201,437
Cast or wrought, and all other manufactures (except ordnance) unenumerated	243,298	269,607	282,165
Iron, old, for remanufacture	139,812	107,521	60,478
Steel, unwrought	39,189	44,969	39,488
Manufactures of steel, or steel and iron combined	13,038	11,384	10,508
Total of iron and steel	3,169,219	3,382,762	2,959,314
Steam engines	......	......	......
Other machinery and mill work	......	......	......

Principal Articles to All Countries.	Value 1871.	1872.	1873.
Pig-iron	£3,220,408	£6,712,579	£7,075,478
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	2,921,777	3,632,818	3,749,765
Railroad of all sorts	8,084,619	10,225,492	10,425,727
Wire of iron and steel, (except telegraph,) galvanized or not	446,159	672,914	702,264
Hoops, sheets, boiler, and armor plates	2,399,203	3,414,906	3,736,769
Cast or wrought, and all other manufactures (except ordnance) unenumerated	3,588,364	4,772,364	5,544,028
Iron, old, for remanufacture	672,696	656,262	400,131
Steel, unwrought	1,198,428	1,478,737	1,463,857
Manufactures of steel, or steel and iron combined	682,855	623,122	728,726
Total of iron and steel	26,124,134	35,996,167	37,779,586
Steam-engines	2,064,004	2,594,996	2,952,879
Other machinery and mill work	3,902,037	5,606,116	7,041,290

It will be observed that the quantity of iron and steel exported from Great Britain in 1873 was less than in either of the years 1871 and 1872, while the value was almost forty-five per cent. greater than in 1871, and almost five per cent. greater than in 1872. Undoubtedly 1873 was a more prosperous year for the iron trade of Great Britain than 1872, notwithstanding the fact that fuel was higher in price, and labor was more imperious in its demands. Nevertheless, the year which witnesses a decrease in the quantity of iron exported, cannot be regarded as an auspicious one for the British iron trade, for the customers once lost may never be regained. The following table presents a comparative statement of the shrinkage in quantities of certain articles exported in 1873 as compared with 1872:

Commodities.	Quantities 1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Pig Iron.			
To United States	190,183	195,151	102,629
To Germany	203,284	310,597	261,642
To Holland	246,092	352,895	330,393
To France	71,265	90,231	89,156
To other countries	346,634	382,266	355,844
Total to all countries	1,057,458	1,331,143	1,139,664
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod.			
To United States	64,301	64,583	23,006
To British North America	45,146	46,536	31,339
T'l to these countries	109,447	111,119	54,345
Railroad of all sorts.			
To United States	512,277	467,304	185,702
To Germany	50,287	50,105	41,984
To Austria	24,260	7,989	816
To British North America	61,961	77,255	54,576
To Brazil, Peru, and Chili	60,911	59,909	29,384
T'l to these countries	709,696	662,532	312,436
Steel unwrought.			
To United States	21,133	23,821	19,802
To France	1,764	3,204	2,514
To other countries	16,292	17,944	17,832
Total to all countries	39,189	44,969	39,483

The diminished exports of bar, angle, bolt, and rod to the United States and British North America in 1873 are fairly balanced by the increased demand from Germany, Holland, Italy, British India, and other countries. The shrinkage in the shipments of railroad iron to the countries named above is partly compensated by the increased shipments to Russia, Sweden, and Norway, Holland, Australia, and some other countries. The Russian demand for British railroad iron has been somewhat remarkable. In 1871 there were imported 78,367 tons; in 1872 there were imported 106,939 tons; in 1873 there were imported 162,275 tons, or more than double the quantity taken in 1871. But for the large Russian demand it will be seen that there would have been a positive collapse in British railroad iron in 1873.

Notwithstanding the fact that the year 1873 was a prosperous one for British iron-masters, they must have regarded with some alarm the statistics of the iron export trade for the last month of the year. Compared with the month of December of 1872, the exhibit is far from encouraging.

Principal Articles.	Month of December. Quantities. 1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.	Value. 1872. £	1873. £
Pig iron	101,235	67,402	572,634	400,479
Bar, angle, bolt, &c.	19,385	19,269	243,316	257,003
Railroad	65,938	49,550	809,686	677,444
Wire (except telegraph)	2,753	2,306	62,413	54,971
Hoops, sheets, and plates	16,982	13,077	300,312	247,670
Cast or wrought	22,059	18,159	413,483	387,421
Old iron	9,049	1,791	53,776	12,132
Steel, unwrought	3,684	2,262	131,246	89,432
Manufactures of steel, or steel & iron	763	728	47,566	52,001
Total of iron and steel	248,829	182,038	2,861,636	2,407,102
Steam-engines	....	....	224,738	206,371
Other machinery and mill work	....	....	506,773	545,405

The exports of iron and steel from Great Britain to the United States during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 are given in the following table:

Principal Articles. To United States.	Quantities. 1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Pig-iron	190,183	195,151	102,624
Bar, angle, bolt, rod	64,301	64,583	23,006
Railroad of all sorts	512,277	467,304	185,702
Hoops, sheets, plates	41,520	31,407	18,291
Cast or wrought	10,671	13,468	22,279
Steel, unwrought	21,133	23,821	19,262
Total	840,085	795,734	371,164

Principal Articles. To United States.	Value. 1871. £	1872. £	1873. £
Pig-iron	594,086	1,017,123	693,794
Bar, angle, bolt, rod	534,205	745,681	808,238
Railroad of all sorts	3,976,857	4,812,866	2,428,061
Hoops, sheets, plates	409,686	427,603	803,916
Cast or wrought	180,005	308,551	439,897
Steel, unwrought	620,537	769,858	705,302
Total	6,315,376	8,081,682	4,879,208

BRITISH IRON PRODUCTION.

The quantity of pig-iron produced in Scotland in 1873 was 993,000 tons, which was 97,000 tons less than the production of 1872, which was 1,090,000 tons. The stock on hand at the close of the year was 120,000 tons, or 74,000 tons less than the stock on hand at the close of 1872. The average price of Scotch pig-iron for 1873 was 117s. 3d., or about 15s. above the average for 1872. Notwithstanding the highest prices obtained, the make was not only greatly restricted below the product of 1872, but the quantity exported to foreign countries, owing to the prevalence of those high prices, was only 398,850 tons, against 616,933 tons in 1872. The decreased production of Scotch pig-iron during the past three years is due partly to labor complications, but mainly to the increased scarcity of the splint coal and black-band iron-stone, which have given this iron its excellent reputation. The product has very greatly fallen off since 1870, when the maximum production of 1,206,000 tons was obtained.

The Cleveland District of England produces about one-third of all the pig-iron of Great Britain. In 1873 the product of this district was 1,999,491 tons, showing only a slight increase upon the make of 1872, which was 1,968,072 tons. The average price of Cleveland pig-iron in 1873 was about 110s. a ton, against an average of 100s. in 1872. The stock of Cleveland pig-iron in makers' hands on the 31st of December last was 80,328 tons, an increase of 40,000 tons over the total stock on hand at the close of 1872.

During the latter part of the year 1873 there was a slight decline in the cost of fuel and labor in the iron districts of Great Britain, and this decline at the date of our latest advices promised to be permanent. The year 1874 will, doubtless, witness lower prices for iron in British markets than prevailed in 1873. This view is strengthened by the downward tendency of prices on the Continent.

The statistics of the British iron trade for the past seven years have been admirably summarized by Messrs. Wm. Fallows & Co., of Liverpool, and will be found below:

Year.	Production of Pig Iron in Great Britain	Average Price of Scotch Pig-iron	Total stock, Dec. 31, In Scotland and North of England	Total Exports Iron of all Kinds. Quant'y.	Value.
	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Pounds.
1867	4,161,023	52s. 6d.	614,345	1,968,025	15,050,391
1868	4,970,206	52s. 9d.	720,927	2,041,852	15,036,398
1869	5,445,757	53s. 3d.	735,760	2,675,331	19,519,201
1870	5,963,515	54s. 4d.	782,345	2,825,575	24,038,090
1871	6,627,179	59s. 0d.	558,331	3,169,219	26,124,134
1872	6,741,[illegible]	101s. 10d.	235,628	3,382,762	35,996,167
1873	6,850,000*	117s. 3d.	200,328	2,959,314	37,779,586

*Estimated.

The number and location of all the blast furnaces of Great Britain are copied below from the Middlesborough *Iron and Coal Trades Review:*

Districts.	Built.	In Blast.
Cleveland	104	98
North-east of England	37	35
North-west of England	84	64
South Staffordshire	166	109
North Staffordshire	42	31
Shropshire	29	21
Yorkshire—West Riding	49	33
Derbyshire	52	45
Northampton and Lincoln	28	17
Gloucester, Wilts, &c.	18	12
North Wales	15	8
South Wales and Monmouth	191	126
Scotland	154	122
Total	969	721

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

The following figures show the number and tonnage of vessels built on the Clyde during the past four years:

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870	234	189,800
1871	231	196,200
1872	227	224,000
1873	194	261,500

It will be noticed that the number of vessels built in 1873 was much less than in any of the three preceding years, but that the tonnage exhibited a considerable increase. The number of vessels contracted for at the close of 1873 was, however, considerably smaller than that for either of the two preceding years. It embraced 140 vessels of 216,000 tons. Of the vessels launched in 1873 many were of very heavy tonnage—vessels of 3,000, 3,200, 3,500, 4,000, and 4,250 tons being common, while vessels measuring 4,700, 4,800, and 4,820 tons were also built. A vessel of 5,000 tons for the Inman Line is now in hand. There was an increase during 1873 in the number of iron sailing vessels launched.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE OF 1873.

The circular of Mr. C. E. Muller, dated Jan. 14, 1874, has the following information: "The drift of the coal trade during 1873 has just been a reflex of the iron trade. Best coal in January was 18s. per ton, advancing in Spring to 21s. and 23s. per ton; subsiding again toward Midsummer, and closing about 18s. in December. Unscreened coal for manufacturing purposes is about 16s. per ton. Coke in January last was 39s. per ton, advancing in March, April, and May to as high as 45s. In June the fall commenced by a drop of 5s. per ton, continuing gradually till, at close of the year, the price was 30s. to 32s. 6d. at the furnaces."

PRINCETON AND RUTGERS COLLEGES, NEW-JERSEY.

These two venerable educational institutions in New-Jersey are showing that they still possess much vitality, and are maintaining their position with their sister institutions throughout the country. At the late convention of colleges to arrange for a national regatta, Princeton was admitted, and hopes to be able to send a crew to the contest at Saratoga or New-London next Summer. The college labors under a disadvantage, being several miles from any large stream of water—the Delaware River, at Trenton, ten miles away, being the nearest. They, however, have within a mile the Raritan Canal, which is quite a wide aqueduct, although without any current. Mr. Robert Bonner has, with characteristic generosity, donated $2,000 for the erection of a boat-house, and it is understood operations will commence at once, and the crew go into training so soon as the weather permits. The office of Commodore has been abolished, and a President and Vice President been appointed to choose the crew and overlook their training.

The college will be represented at the Inter-Collegiate Literary Convention, at Hartford, Conn., on the 19th. Two delegates have been chosen from the Senior Class, and one from the Junior. The call says: "It has long been a subject of reproach that students from different institutions never met as contestants, except to display their physical powers, and it is thought that contests in scholarship, essay-writing, and oratory may be both pleasant and profitable. Discussions to this effect have been carried on in the collegiate and public press for several months past, the general tone of which leads us to believe that the movement will be acceptable." Dr. M'Cosh, Chancellor Crosby, and others are quoted as in favor of it. Messrs. McPherson, Henney, and Halsted are to be the representatives of Princeton. The institution has recently received a bequest from the late Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark, of $3,000, for the purpose of promoting charitable instruction. The students are already looking toward the Commencement in June, and the graduating class has made the following selections for class-day: Master of Ceremonies, Charles Bergner, of Pennsylvania; Class Historian, Alex. Cranford, of Pennsylvania; Poet, W. F. Henney, of Massachusetts; Class Orator, Walter D. Nicholas, of New-Jersey; Memorial Orator, E. H. Deems, of New-York; Campus Orator, C. O. Dershimer, of Pennsylvania; Prophet, West, of Kentucky; Presentation Orator, James Scarlet, of Pennsylvania; Class President, Alexander Whitehill, of Pennsylvania.

Rutgers College, although enjoying better advantages than Princeton for boating, being on the banks of the Raritan, has not made any movement toward representation at the national regatta. Her boat club is not very efficient, lacking an incentive. On the 23d the annual speaking of Sophomore orators will take place, and the following appointments have been made: Messrs. John Lefferts, Jr., Flatbush, Long Island; J. E. Lyall, Hudson, N. Y.; P. H. Milliken, Bloomingburg, N. Y.; Wm. H. Price, New-Brunswick; B. B. Staats, Middlebush, N. J.; P. F. Sutphen, New-Brunswick; Wm. R. Taylor, Newark; C. C. Van Deursen, Hudson, N. Y. Rutgers, in common with Princeton, is a beneficiary of the late Mr. Van Arsdale, his will giving it some valuable scientific instruments, including an equatorial telescope, with the stand, micrometer, and equatorial clock.

TWEED'S BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Judge Davis, and the counsel who appeared on behalf of the people and prisoner, except Mr. Tremain, on the late trial of William M. Tweed, were engaged all day yesterday in the General Term Room at the Supreme Court, in the settlement of the case as prepared for appeal. The discussions of counsel, so far as they can be considered discussions, were wholly confined to the materiality or otherwise of certain portions of the proceedings, for the purpose of fully informing the court on appeal as to all which took place on the trial below, so far as they materially affected the determination of the issues on the trial. At the present time there is nothing new in those proceedings, and, other than the bare statement of the fact of such a step being taken in the case, would prove wholly uninteresting to the readers of THE TIMES.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

After a long contest the will of Richard R. Butler has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings, who, for the present, reserves the publication of his decision. It will be remembered that the deceased bequeathed all his property, amounting to $50,000, to his mother, Maria Butler, and that the will was contested by William Butler, a brother of deceased, on the ground that the testator was an habitual drunkard, and that undue influence was exercised over him in the making of the will. The contestants to the will of Ayers P. Merrill having yesterday signified their intention of withdrawing further opposition, the document was accordingly admitted to probate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Had *Lord Dundreary*, in one of his puzzling monologues, tried to solve the following problem; "If my father's coachman's second cousin's great-grandmother had neither sisters nor brothers, but married twice, leaving nine children, five boys and four girls, all under age at the time of her death, who the deuce am I?" he might have found it far easier to answer than to unfathom any of the numerous entangled financial bills now before Congress.

One member proposes to issue five per cent. interest-bearing gold bonds in exchange for legal tenders, the latter to be reissued for the purchase of six per cent. bonds, or to be used by the Government for its ordinary expenses—an evident gigantic inflation. Another hopes that, by converting the four hundred millions of greenbacks into United States bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent., the loan may be taken. A third wants the Government to buy its own notes in the open market, at a heavy discount, instead of simply selling the coin, if it were on hand. Still another offers a plan to issue, in exchange for legal tenders, gold notes redeemable in two years, but forgets to say where the gold is to come from. A fifth proposition is that all legal-tender notes issued from the reserve, so soon as they can be identified, should be stamped with the words "This is not a legal tender," and so *ad infinitum*.

The latter proposition has already produced an exhilarating state among the assinegos; for they rejoice in the prospect of the early enactment of a bill that hereafter every donkey in the country will be stamped in large red letters: "This donkey is not an ass." But joking aside, what are our legislators thinking of? If there really prevail an epizooty among the acephalous bipeds on the shores of the Potomac, it is to be hoped that the present cold weather will prove the best antidote to the disease.

Of the sagacious doctors who surround poor Uncle Sam none have so far been able to recognize the true diagnosis of his malady, although one and all insist that their prescriptions should be tried. One orders large doses of calomel and ipecacuanha, to be taken alternately; a second administers sulphur and nux vomica; a third thinks that hydropathy alone can save the patient—he therefore recommends cold water, both internally and externally; in fact, he would not object to have the patient submerged for a short time. Under such mixed treatment the patient is naturally failing every day more and more. The simple truth is, the good old gentleman is suffering excruciating pain from spasmodic and inflammatory tympanites—a great and frequently an enormous elastic swelling, produced by a constant chewing of paper—a habit Uncle Sam has for some years past got into, and indulged in unreasonably. The cure is simple enough. The paper so swallowed forms a sort of thick bulb, and should be gradually withdrawn. It will ease the patient wonderfully; after which a compress made of solid gold should be fastened gently around him, and, as he will grow stronger, these compresses can safely be increased in size and in number until he is covered from top to toe. This will prove "a radical cure" I warrant. Why not try this remedy ere it is too late?

AURUM METALLICUM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

DEPRECIATED STATE CREDIT AND REMEDIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a result of the eagerness of the Southern States to repair the ravages of war, and counteract the depressing influences of their former condition under the institution of slavery, they find themselves in a perplexed financial state. Finding their bonds depressed and the tax-burden required to meet the interest heavy, some have favorably considered the scheme of "scaling down" the amount of their indebtedness; Louisiana is an example. It may be said in extenuation that, with ample and wisely-considered safeguards against any future failure to meet their obligations, the plan cannot be judiciously disapproved; for the market value of the new securities, refunded at a considerable reduction from their par value, will be increased, and holders will receive their interest regularly. The precedent is, however, a dangerous one; and where shall the line be drawn between States which shall be justified in resorting to such an expedient and those which cannot be? If bondholders at home consent and approve, will not foreign holders be indignant and protest? Indeed, in the Louisiana case, a protest from abroad has already been received. And, moreover, will not our credit sustain a shock, and all future promises, in the instance of weak States, be accepted at a discount? It is not so clear that the assumption of the debts of the weaker States, or of all, by the Federal Government, would impose a heavier burden upon the people. For the result would be a great increase in the value of the State securities held in the North and elsewhere. All State securities, and even those of the United States Government, would be favorably affected by such an act, which would be recognized abroad as nobly achieved in the interest of good faith; we might add one hundred millions to our Federal indebtedness, but gain $150,000,000 in the increased value of depreciated securities and in the enhanced prosperity arising from business pursuits, stimulated by the increase of means derived from renewed interest payments and an enhancement of land values. Of course, the States so especially benefited should be required to surrender their privilege of funding their debts or increasing them, except by consent of Congress, given in harmony with rules determined by their population and wealth. The present condition of State credit is not satisfactory, and the discredit, in some measure, attaches to all the States and the Federal Government also. The discharge of interest obligations, in some instances, by payments in a depreciated currency, is one of the evils of the time, and even the State of New-York during the late war resorted to this disgraceful expedient, bringing such mortification upon many of her citizens that they seriously thought of raising by subscription the difference between gold and currency, that the foreign bondholders, at least, might be indemnified. The whole subject deserves to be carefully considered by Congress under its constitutional authority "to provide for the general welfare of the United States." There is another feature which has tended to aggravate the evil of a depreciated State credit. This is the eleventh amendment, which declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." This strikes at one of the foundations of credit, to wit, the right of the creditor to sue for the enforcement of the obligations of communities; and it is in conflict with section 2 of article 3, granting to the Federal courts "power" "in all controversies between a State and citizen of another State, or between a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects." It is likewise in conflict with the spirit of the constitutional enactment, (article 1, section 10,) forbidding any State to "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

X. Y.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me once more to call the attention of your readers to the important question of how we can revise our banking system, and at the same time resume specie payments. I answer: That Congress should at once enact that the national banks shall call in all their issues and substitute Treasury notes in their stead, and then make banking free to all. We should then have about seven hundred and fifty million circulation, all Treasury notes and banking free to all, as it should be. Then let the Government declare that it will commence redemption in one year from date. Let the Treasurer prepare within the year for any emergency by having on hand say $300,000,000 gold. Suppose we had to purchase it, as recommended by Gov. Dix in his last message, at twelve per cent. premium; it would only cost us $3,600,000. But I believe the Treasury would be supplied with sufficient gold at par within one year to pay the interest on our bonds held abroad, and also for redemption of our notes. For gold would not be needed for impost duties, nor for interest on our bonds held at home, and the banks would not be obliged to hold one dollar in gold to redeem. Consequently the banks would call on the United States Treasury constantly to exchange paper for gold, because nothing but paper could be used for commercial purposes. Now, what would the Government need in gold yearly to pay the interest on bonds held abroad? Suppose $1,000,000,000 of our bonds are thus held. The interest at six per cent. would be $60,000,000. Now, suppose the Treasurer was obliged to purchase sixty millions yearly for that purpose at a premium of fifteen per cent., it would be $900,000. And suppose every year we were obliged to purchase at a premium of 12 or 15 per cent., gold to pay the interest abroad, and to replenish our coffers for redemption at the rate of $300,000,000, it would only cost us say, $300,000,000 at twelve per cent., $3,600,000; $60,000,000 at fifteen per cent., $900,000; it would only be $4,500,000, and we would save by the issue of Treasury notes for the national bank notes, twenty-two or three millions. Now deduct the four millions five hundred thousand dollars for premiums yearly on gold for the purposes as stated from the twenty-two millions, and we have a saving of seventeen million five hundred thousand, which would create a handsome sinking fund to assist in paying our national debt; but where shall [illegible] increase the burdens to be borne by the people, now already crushed for the purpose of [illegible] pet institutions of the Government, in [illegible] party interests may in turn be subserved?

WILLIAM VOORHIS.

NYACK, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

MR. MELLISH AND THE FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has, within my knowledge, a very large circulation in the Ninth Congressional District, (Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards,) which I have the honor to represent, and as certain comments in THE TIMES of Sunday on the debates in the House the day previous, by, perhaps, an inadvertence, which, under the circumstances, it is by no means strange should have happened, might mislead my friends in regard to the part I took in the proceedings, I shall deem it a favor if you will allow a correction. I quote:

"Mr. Cox, of New-York, spoke on finances; Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, on the Pacific Railroad; Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, on the army question; and Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, on the currency. These were not especially lively topics, and we might infer that the House went to sleep under the infliction were we not told that the speeches were 'interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments on the finances between Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky; Mr. Havens, of Missouri, and Mr. Mellish, of New-York.'"

In point of fact, the "left-handed compliments" were confined to Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. I did not interrupt any one and no one interrupted me—indeed, I had no colloquy at all with anybody. By a little scrutiny you will observe that a semi-colon plays an important part in indicating the facts as above stated in the Associated Press report, which concludes as follows:

"By Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, on currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Beck, of Kentucky; and by Messrs. Havens, of Missouri, and Mellish, of New-York, on the finances."

Perhaps it would be unbecoming in me to say anything in regard to the further comments of THE TIMES on the debate, and I shall therefore be content simply to place myself right on the record. This may seem a small matter, but as THE TIMES circulates largely in my district, I could not afford to allow it to pass unnoticed.

DAVID B. MELLISH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

STREET-CLEANING A LA MODE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is certainly the duty of every right-minded citizen to hold the welfare of this great Metropolis ever near at heart, and it is exceedingly gratifying to such to witness the fearless stand THE TIMES takes in this direction. A fact has recently come to the knowledge of the Department of Public Works that shows the utter contempt the street-cleaning authorities have for the City's good. All the large sewers are provided with "man-holes" opening from the street surface, at frequent intervals, directly into the sewer, for the convenience of inspection, repairs, and cleaning. The "Street-cleaning Bureau" have found these openings—when it was not too much trouble to remove the covers—a convenient means of disposing of a considerable proportion of the accumulation of street filth. Much of the street-cleaning being done during hours when there are but few people on the streets, this outrage can be perpetrated without fear of detection. The sewers by thus being choked with filth refuse to perform the duty for which they are intended, and when the "wash" is sufficient to keep them open a large amount of sewage is deposited along the City water front, unnecessarily adding to the great injury which it is constantly receiving.

Should you deem this matter of sufficient importance to engage your attention you can obtain further particulars by addressing

CHARLES CLINTON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb 2, 1874.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will be unnecessary, on my part, to assure you the gratitude the tax-payers and citizens of New-York owe you from the day you accused the Tammany Ring which ended in its overthrow and the restoration of justice in the courts of our great City. It is with considerable interest I read your articles respecting the Police Department, which seems to be controlled in a manner not unknown during the Tammany régime, and why should it be otherwise? "Hank Smith," of Police and savings bank fame, or "Oliver Charlick," of Long Island Railroad and dumping ground (individually said to be worth $30,000 per annum) notoriety, need no introduction to the readers of THE TIMES, for their names are recorded, and their fame as "public servants" will never be forgotten. Will you, as the exponent of the tax-payers and citizens of New-York, permit this nest of public corruption with its flagrant Street-Cleaning Department and its present very suspicious odium, to remain as it is, or will you, through the columns of THE TIMES, call upon those in authority to investigate the same. It seems to be a fact worthy of public attention that the meetings of all departments except the Board of Police are open to the press and public, and the sooner these "star chamber" meetings are ventilated, the better will it be.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF FRUIT FROM ITALY.

The British screw steam-ship Bernard, Capt. Pontet, which arrived here on Tuesday last, brought a miscellaneous cargo, the greater portion of which was fruit. The ship is assigned to Alfred Booth & Co., of Broad street, New-York, and also of India Buildings, Liverpool. She left Trieste Dec. 31, stopping on her way here at Messina, Palermo, Gibraltar, and Madeira. Her cargo is as follows: From Messina, 1,780 boxes of oranges and lemons; from Bari, 225 barrels of mustard-seed; from Trieste, 522 casks of prunes, 28 casks of gum, 20 cases of olive-oil, 203 bags of Valencia, and 50 barrels of insect powder; from Palermo, 200 bags of almonds, 2,900 boxes of oranges and lemons, and 11 cases of photographs. The Bernard is one of Booth's line of steamers plying between Liverpool, Lisbon, Pará, Maranham, and Cerá. There are four steamers in this line—the Ambrose, 1,168 tons; Augustine, 1,635; Jerome, 1,062, and the Bernard, 915. They are the Northern Brazil mail steamers, and are under contract with the Brazilian Government to make monthly trips to and from the ports named. The Bernard was built by the Lairds, of Liverpool, in 1870, and is owned in that port. She is constructed of iron, and, though intended chiefly for carrying freight, has good accommodations for a limited number of passengers. She has a clipper model, and her average speed is from eight to nine knots per hour. The first visit of the ship to New-York was in April, of 1873, when she brought 1,040 bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil.

THE ICE CROP.

The principal ice companies in this City are still in doubt as to the prospect of obtaining a fair supply of ice the present season. Though the Hudson River is pretty well frozen over at many points the ice below Catskill, it is reported, is not thick enough to be made available. The snow on the ice in the Hudson above Poughkeepsie is at present several inches deep, and this has in a measure prevented the ice-men from attempting to gather supplies the past few days. At Coeymans the ice is eight inches thick and at Catskill it is about the same, and from these two points the first ice has been gathered the present season by one or two New-York companies. It has been freezing hard, however, in the river, and the parties more immediately interested express themselves as hopeful of obtaining a fair supply of ice during the present month if the cold snap will but last ten days longer.

UNITED STATES COURTS ITEMS.

In the case of John J. Ritter, who demanded his discharge from the army on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of his enlistment, Judge Blatchford, yesterday, dismissed the writ, and remanded Ritter to the army, deciding that the evidence did not sustain the claim of intoxication.... Charles Sthal was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of smuggling 500 cigars.... The case of David Carr & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, charged with attempting to use obliterated stamps on sixteen barrels for transportation, was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The jury returned a verdict exonerating the defendants.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

The condition of the City Hall Park yesterday indicated that it was not under any special care or jurisdiction. Every approach to the new Court-house was almost impassible, except at the risk of injury to pedestrians. The walks made by trampling the snow were as slippery as the smooth coverings of street vaults, and those who desired to reach the courts and offices in Tweed's twenty million building found it necessary to move at a snail's pace. Despite this precaution, one gentleman fell and had to be lifted by passers-by. Would it not be well to instruct the uniformed park policemen who patrol the City Hall Park for the purpose of protecting the trees and grass from injury, to do something in the way of protecting citizens from falling prostrate on little mounds of filthy ice?

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

It is expected that a decision in the matter of the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will be rendered by the Supreme Court General Term on Saturday or Monday next. The [illegible] Clerks of the board and their respective subordinates will not be paid their salaries until the decision is made.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—COL-LEEN BAWN — VARIETIES — Miss Nully Pieris, Mr. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.—BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Wendell Phillips—"Labor, Temperance, and Woman."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S Wax-works.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish in full, this morning, the bill introduced by Mr. EASTMAN to the Assembly for the purpose of finally solving the problem of rapid transit in the City of New-York. Mr. EASTMAN'S position as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and the experience of municipal affairs gained by him as Mayor of Poughkeepsie, entitle any proposal emanating from him to at least careful attention. He has certainly no personal end to serve in the matter, and the bill, whatever be its faults or merits, is obviously drawn up with a single eye to what Mr. EASTMAN believes to be the public welfare. The bill proposes to intrust to Commissioners appointed by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District the power of selecting a route for a local steam railroad, and empowers them to award a prize of $50,000 to the owner of the best plan for such a railroad. These Commissioners are also directed to invite private subscriptions to the capital stock of the undertaking, and should these subscriptions fall short of the required sum, it is relegated to another commission, consisting of the Governor, Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Judges of the First Judicial District of the Supreme Court, to decide whether the City should be authorized to subscribe for any or all of the stock not taken up. We content ourselves, meanwhile, with presenting the details of the scheme to our readers, reserving any comment upon its merits.

All who are interested in the industries of the country will find much of interest in the special report to the American Iron and Steel Association, which we print to-day. The statistics showing the present condition of the iron trade are not so encouraging as could be desired; and if the report is correct in ascribing the existing depression to lack of railroad orders, no immediate improvement can be expected. Persons directly interested in the trade are right, no doubt, in ascribing its condition to the panic, but they enter upon the arena of discussion when they give the cause of the panic and state remedies for its effects. Their views upon the currency, tariff, and other questions will provoke debate; but they are entitled to fair consideration as the opinions of men having a vast stake in the prosperity of the country, and who, by energy and sagacity, have made a single industry of great national importance.

One of the excuses of the Police Commissioners for neglecting the streets has been that the expense of removing the refuse from the City was so great that there was little money left to collect it from the thoroughfares. But it appears from an article we publish this morning that an offer of $30,000 for 450,000 cubic yards of this street refuse, to be dumped at a point convenient to the City, was curtly refused by the Commissioners. It was pretended that the sum was not large enough, but that this was not the real reason for refusing the offer seems to be proved by the fact that CHARLICK used this refuse for several weeks in filling up his lots, and the City was paid nothing for the service. The only explanation of the conduct of the Commissioners we can imagine is that CHARLICK has some other lots which require filling, and has determined it shall be done at the public expense. The public will have cause to regret this decision, for if this offer had been accepted, the Commissioners would have had money enough to at least clear the principal cross-walks of snow. Just now the streets are in an almost impassable condition, and we may expect them to remain so until the snow melts, for the Commissioners cannot be expected to remove it. CHARLICK does not want snow for filling his lots, and we shall have no more street-cleaning until the Commissioners can easily get at the refuse which CHARLICK does want.

GOV. DIX has earned the thanks of this City by the reappointment of Dr. S. O. VANDERPOEL as Health Officer of this port, and his prompt confirmation by the State Senate was a deserved recognition of his services. During his administration of the office in which he is, happily for our commerce, to be continued, he has made many reforms, the great value of which has been heartily recognized by our merchants. The Health Officer is also a member of the Board of Health, and is this capacity Dr. VANDERPOEL has been of great advantage to the City. An example has been set in this case of continuing faithful public servants in office, which should be followed in the future.

English papers have been a good deal exercised of late about the rapid advance which Germans are making toward the control of British commerce. The journalistic statements on this subject are thus summarized by the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

> "They say that the number of German firms doing business in England is increasing; that the number of German firms doing business in foreign countries, the trade of which has hitherto been monopolized by England, is increasing; that the number of German clerks in the employ of English firms, whether in this country or abroad, is increasing: and from all these things, taken together, they infer that the mercantile supremacy of England is seriously threatened."

The facts are beyond question, whatever may be said about the inference. The causes for such a state of things are believed by the *Gazette* to be the decided superiority in education of young German merchants, their more frugal habits, and their greater devotion to business, and the stimulus to activity which the recent advance of Germany into the foremost place among European powers lends to her enterprising sons. England consoles herself under the supplanting of her old mercantile houses by new German firms with the assurance that she will profit as surely by the German immigration as she did by the influx of Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. But in the East is her future profit quite so probable?

Two things are very obvious about the course of the election in Great Britain. The Conservatives are steadily gaining upon their political opponents, having already all but wiped out the Liberal majority of the late Parliament, and the British elector is using with almost unexampled freedom his old-time privilege of breaking heads and windows. While Mr. DISRAELI was declaring that Mr. LOWE'S unpopularity was such that his life would not be safe on any hustings in England, a concerted attack was made on the hall in which he was speaking, and the meeting seems to have dispersed amid a free fight. At Dudley, in the centre of a great iron district, a really serious encounter took place between the miners and "an imported mob of Irishmen." The Riot act was read, *i. e.*, martial law was practically declared, a company of soldiers was sent for from Birmingham, and order appears to have been restored only after considerable destruction of property, if not of life.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

In our law columns yesterday there could be seen proof how immature and dangerous is our habit of modern tariff legislation, and how important it is that the thirty-four conflicting laws which Secretary RICHARDSON says the officers of Customs and importers are required now to interpret, or misinterpret, should be wisely and clearly codified into one enactment. The special case referred to was a suit to decide when the legislation recorded in the official archives, as approved by the President, March 2, 1867, really became a law, and increased the rates of duty according to its provisions. This law of 1867 is one of the thirty-four enacted on tariff matters since 1861, relating to general articles of import, and one of the four specially relating to wool, and it largely increases the rates imposed on wool by the prior law of 1864. The enacting clause declares that "from and after the *passage* of this act" certain rates of duty shall be levied on all unmanufactured wool and other things "imported from foreign countries," and, as before stated, the President recites therein that he "approved March 2, 1867." On wools imported on the second or third day of that month the Collector exacted the increased rate, against which exaction, it appears, the importer protested, on the ground that the importation was not made *after* the "passage" of the law. The Collector, properly enough, pointed to the President's recital, and maintained his assessment. An appeal was made to the Treasury Department, in Washington, representing that the President did not actually attest his approval of the law till March 4, (March 3 being Sunday,) but the Secretary would not, or believed he could not, go behind the record and investigate the facts. The importer then went to law; enforced the testimony of the President as to when he really did sign the roll, who answered that he signed it on the 4th, although the recital was of the 2d of March. Judge SHIPMAN admitted this evidence to contradict the roll; and then, of course, the evidence was clear that the importation was before, and not "from and after," the signing, and judgment was given for the importer.

As this was only one invoice of one importing vessel, and as this law of 1867 embraced not only all kinds of wool, but all manufactures of wool, including carpets, and as all vessels arriving on the 2d or 3d of March are in the same situation, the sums to be returned must be very large, and if illegally and wrongfully exacted, every dollar should be given back to the importers.

We do not refer to this case for the purpose of approving or disapproving the decisions of the executive officers or the court, but only to point out how important it is to make clear our tariff rates, and, when once made clear, how dangerous it will be to meddle with them. It is almost as important that classifications of merchandise for duty be well defined and permanent, as that they be just. If importers are aggrieved by decisions of the Executive, they can go to the courts for redress, as in this instance, but when the court has given its final interpretation, then Congress should meddle no more. In due time, under a permanent law, the *courts* will give certainty, uniformity, and precision, just as without legislative aid they have given to other doubtful questions of mercantile law. Collectors are not to be blamed for demanding in the meantime, and while the final decision is under argument, the highest instead of the lowest amount. The sum in dispute goes into the Treasury, and, as in this case, will doubtless be returned, if legally required, when the affair is adjudged.

These four different wool tariffs of 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1872 have been the source of perplexing executive ruling and judicial decision, and all because they are so largely inspired by special interests and a make-shift, temporary policy, which did not comprehend the whole revenue. Under this same law of 1867, the Government exacted, in addition to the rates prescribed therein, a ten per cent. ad valorem discriminating duty under the prior law of 1864, because the wool, being the growth of Australia, was imported here from Liverpool. The Government thought this discriminating duty of 1864, for the encouragement of vessels making the long voyage, applied to all such merchandise, but the court decided that the law of 1867 had repealed it as to Australian wool.

We call attention to these facts not to encourage or discourage any contemplated tariff legislation, or to approve or disapprove any particular interpretation of the statutes. In respect to them we have no opinion now to express. Our only object is to urge, first, that it is a monstrous outrage on importers and Customs officers that they be required to puzzle their brains over thirty-four different laws from 1861 to 1874 to ascertain the amount of duty imported merchandise should pay; and, secondly, that if these laws are to be revised and unified, there should be a comprehensive plan and a master mind in the work, so that those in practical affairs to whom our tariff is addressed, and for whom it is made, can understand it and safely transact business under it. It certainly does not seem too much to require of our legislators in Washington, if they must and will inflict such high duties on articles we wish to buy abroad and import, that they spend time enough to select words therefor which, with sensible people, shall preclude all doubt or dispute, and leave nothing to the interpretation of anybody. Congressmen should remember that this power to tax imported property, and hold it by the strong arm of the Government till the tax be paid, is a tremendous prerogative. It is next to the power to deprive one of life and liberty, and in its exercise there should be circumspection and certainty. Discretion should not be left to the tax-gatherer. The law-making power cannot delegate such functions to anybody. Uncertain and indefinite laws, capable of two interpretations, are incapable of certain and definite execution, inasmuch as both interpretations cannot be correct. In a case like that just decided, Congress should always fix on a day certain in the future, when its tariff laws are to go into execution; and in general, if Congress be too indolent or ignorant to clearly and precisely decide what duties are to be taken, then, at least, it should ordain that in case of fair doubt the citizen should only be subject to the *lowest*, and not the highest, rate. Certainly the Government, and all special interests wittingly or unwittingly protected by its tariff legislation, should not be permitted to take advantage of their own carelessness.

A CASE FOR PRUDENCE.

Democratic papers are trying to connect the present condition of affairs in Louisiana with the Reconstruction laws, and to show that the party which passed the latter is responsible for the former. Some well-meaning journals of the Republican Party are falling into the snare, and calling on Congress to "unload" the party of the Louisiana difficulties by ordering a new election in that State, and allowing its people to start afresh. To us it seems clear that the Democrats have no solid ground to stand on in their attack, and that the Republican papers we have alluded to have entirely mistaken the real position of the party with reference to Louisiana.

The Reconstruction laws were a device for putting State Governments in operation in the States which had taken part in the rebellion. It is not now necessary to go into an argument to show that they were the best possible device. It is sufficient to say that the *de facto* Governments in the rebel States were in the hands of persons who had been guilty of treason against the United States. It was on this account necessary that the *personnel* of the Governments should be changed. The country would not for a moment have permitted them to remain as they were. But there was another and still more important reason for change. The suffrage in the lately rebellious States was almost exclusively in the hands of those who had carried on the rebellion; it was impossible to suppose that they would treat the only loyal part of the population with justice, or even with tolerable decency, had the latter been left in their hands. To this state of things Congress addressed itself by laws, simply declaring that the blacks should have the same right to vote as any of the whites; and following these laws came the constitutional amendments, which imposed temporary disabilities on the most prominent participants in the rebellion, and declared that no class should be denied or deprived of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That was all there was of the Reconstruction laws. It took a long time to perfect them, but the end pursued was always the same—to establish State Governments in the rebellious States, and to place them where they would be in harmony with the nation as it emerged from the war.

Louisiana shared in the general [illegible] Its blacks received the ballot from the hands of Congress, and took part in the formation of a Constitution. Representatives were admitted to the House and Senators to the Senate from that State, and the State was in all respects as completely restored to its proper place in the Union as if it had never attempted to leave it. It was in this position when the troubles broke out between the two factions of what was then the Republican Party. In the progress of this contest, WARMOTH and his friends, who came into power under the Reconstruction laws, were ousted. Whatever the Reconstruction laws did beside, they could not, at least, keep in power the men who had arrived at power by their operation. The successors of the Warmoth party owe their success, not to the Reconstruction laws, but to such means as lie within reach of unscrupulous politicians in any Southern State. They were aided, it is true, by a usurping Federal Judge, but he gave them aid, not under, but by violation and perversion of, the Reconstruction laws. The party that passed those acts are not responsible on that account for the course of Judge DURELL and its consequences.

The present Louisiana question has nothing to do with the Reconstruction laws. It does not grow out of them. It does not present an occasion for the exercise of any such powers as were used in passing them. It is not a case of destroyed Government which must be replaced. It is not a case of the suffrage in the hands of a part of the people which cannot work with the Union. It is a case that might arise in New-York, which very nearly arose in Indiana a few years since, and which is made possible by the complex nature of our political machinery.

The Republican Party is responsible for it just so far as its agents have erred in regard to it, and the party fails to bring the agents to account, but no further. It would be very easy to assume far graver responsibilities than now exist. It would be very easy to make a mistake fertile in evil consequences, and entailing confusion, difficulty, and danger which the party could not readily escape from. The case is, above all, one for the exercise of coolness and common sense.

The political restoration of the South is a task which must be performed, but there is no royal road to its performance. It will be surrounded with many complications, and there will be many checks before the end is reached. Federal aid may become necessary from time to time; but it should be withheld as long as it possibly can be. The troubles of Louisiana are not without their value. If they compel the people of the State to try and secure good government, and do not become so great as to make all effort fruitless, they will yet serve a good purpose. Of one thing we may be sure—the intervention of the National Government can only be justified under circumstances of extreme emergency, such as do not at present exist.

ONLY A DRUNKEN MAN.

The carelessness too often shown by the Police, who, in this respect, appear to be alike all the world over in treating cases of intoxication, was painfully illustrated by a late occurrence in London. One Mrs. AMY MEAD, described as "a respectable widow," with the one failing of too decided an inclination for conviviality, was so unlucky as to be locked up in the Tower Street Police Station, Lambeth, a few nights before Christmas, on a charge of drunkenness. She was put in a cell with two women arrested for the same offense. The Inspector making his rounds not long after had his attention attracted by the attitude of the prisoner MEAD, who was sitting crouching in a corner of the cell, her face buried in her hands. Inquiry revealed the fact that she had been most brutally assaulted by her two companions, her nose and ears bitten through as though by a dog, a piece of one of her lips bitten completely out, and the whole shape of one jaw altered. In addition to these kind attentions, the two viragos had amused themselves by knocking her down and performing a sort of war-dance on her body. The reader will be glad to learn that the brutal assailants were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for terms of six and twelve months. The jury at the same time uttered a vigorous remonstrance against the cruelty of herding respectable people, guilty at most of an imprudence, with the vilest outcasts.

We do not remember when anything quite so atrocious has disgraced a New-York Police station. Yet there can be no doubt that the callous recklessness of the Police in dealing with this class of offenses frequently leads to results quite as distressing, if not quite so revolting. The case of Mr. FRENCH is an instance in point, and, it is greatly to be feared, only one of many. This gentleman, a merchant of wealth and estimation, and an officer high in rank in the Masonic Order, was waylaid in the streets of New-York while on a visit, robbed of everything that could serve to identify him, and left to be picked up, unconscious, by the Police. The sagacity which sets down as drunk and disorderly every man who is unable to give an account of himself was not here at fault, and the poor man, suffering from concussion of the brain, was flung into a damp cell, to receive from that exposure the death-blow which the hand of the assassin had failed to make sure. Next morning the Police became aware of their blunder, and hustled their victim off to the hospital, where soon after he died, his efforts to prove his identity being laughed at alike by the Police and the doctors. The mere accident of his social importance prevented his case from settling into that oblivion which no doubt shrouds scores of other instances of Police incompetency and heartlessness.

Such cases are usually hushed up by those whose interest it is to conceal them. But every now and then one hears of a death in the cells under circumstances which clearly indicates the sacrifice of another victim to official indifference. We do not hesitate to assert that the number of such cases which actually occurs is out of all proportion greater than those we ever hear of. And such cases will continue until the Police learn that men may become incapable and unconscious from other causes than alcoholic drunkenness, and that intoxication itself is not exactly a capital offense. The proneness of the average policeman to pronounce every man drunk who in any way offends or troubles him, is well known, and has been exemplified in several late instances in London. Less characteristic, we trust, though certainly not less unpleasant, is his occasional disposition, when once he has pronounced sentence of drunkenness, to stick to it, even to the verge, or perhaps beyond the verge, of perjury. Considering how they are led and handled, our own Police certainly do surprisingly well. But they would be none the worse for a little instruction on this point. Some time since the Police authorities of Birmingham, stimulated by the frequency of such mistakes as we speak of, caused rules to be printed and distributed to members of the force which would enable them to distinguish between the stupor or delirium produced by spirituous stimulants and by other causes. The plan might be properly and usefully imitated here. It would do no harm either to inquire how often the Captains or Sergeants visit the cells between midnight, let us say, and morning. We shall be surprised if such visits are not found to be, in two respects at least, remarkably like those attributed to the angels.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

Those persons who have no other apparent object in life than that of making themselves a common nuisance in the stages, street cars, on the ferry-boats, and in the thoroughfares resorted to by respectable ladies, are becoming more and more intolerable every day. Immunity from punishment has made them so reckless that they will not hesitate to follow young ladies, and slip cards into their hands, asking interviews to be arranged by "personal" advertisements in newspapers that are willing to profit by such disreputable agencies. In the street cars they contrive to obtain seats next to those whom they pursue, and so long as the crush lasts, they continue to give annoyance by pressing against their intended victims. The same course is pursued on the ferry-boats when they happen to be so crowded that the standing room is occupied. The insulted persons sometimes resent advances of this character in a spirited manner; but frequently they are silent under the mistaken notion that it would be "unladylike" to create what they call "scenes." Of course, we have the greatest possible respect for, and sympathy with, ladies who reason in this way, but we cannot, nevertheless, agree with them in the opinion that it is always better to get out of disagreeable situations as quietly as possible. The very fact of submitting to indignities like those referred to induces the scoundrels to believe that their "attentions" have been favorably received, and that their "personals" will be responded to. How much better it would be if a lady thus insulted would watch for the appearance of a policeman, stop the stage or car, and hand her persecutor over to be dealt with by the law. Some persons will probably say, "What is the use of going through this terrible ordeal when the subsequent personal advertisement can do us no injury?" This is just the point for consideration. The fact that a lady fails to take notice of a "personal" prompted by a street-car impertinence will not be sufficient to discourage the advertiser, or prevent him from insulting her again should he ever meet her in similar circumstances, or from insulting other ladies. He is so confident of his lady-killing powers that he is always ready to attribute the failure of a "personal" to anything else in the world but his blackguardism. Nothing deters him save the law, the horse-whip, or the cow-hide. The scoundrels who give up their lives to such base purposes are, with few exceptions, the most abject cowards. Even a small boy's presence would at any time be sufficient to prevent them from offering insult to a lady.

A few days ago, in Brooklyn, one of this tribe, named GARDNER, was brought to justice in a most satisfactory manner. He and his fellows have been for a considerable time occupying themselves in dogging the steps of unprotected young ladies, and in making insulting proposals to them. On Sunday, GARDNER singled out a young lady named SCHMIDT while she was passing along Bridge street. While in the act of grossly insulting her, he was overheard by two firemen, who doubtless have sisters of their own, and taken in hand so vigorously, and thrashed so soundly, that every bone in his body ached. On Tuesday GARDNER had the firemen brought before Justice WALSH on a charge of assault and battery, when the case was fully gone into and a result arrived at, which it is to be hoped will have a salutary effect. Instead of punishing the firemen, Justice WALSH took occasion to thank them for what they had done. He then read GARDNER a very severe lecture, and concluded by sentencing him to the Penitentiary for three months. Now, if ladies would only be encouraged by the action of Justice WALSH in this case to hand every scoundrel who insults them into the custody of the Police, we promise them that they would soon be as safe from annoyance in the public streets and public conveyances as they are in their own houses.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

Our readers are aware that a most needed and beneficent law, proposed by a benevolent association of this City, has been presented for two years past in the Legislature, and has uniformly been defeated through the opposition of two or three manufacturers—we allude to the bill for the protection of factory children. We propose this year to watch its progress, and, in the true interest of the working classes of this City, to report who the objectors are and what are the objections. Thus we understand that in the debate before the committee of the House, Mr. WEST, of Saratoga, the Chairman, objected to an average of ten hours' labor per diem for a child, on the ground that in his factories "he had *two boys* who labored twelve hours," and for whom men would have to be substituted if the law passed. And yet, on all other matters, Mr. WEST has the reputation of a just and fair-minded man. Senator LOWERY, Chairman of the Senate committee, opposed it on equally statesmanlike grounds, that "the public had no right to interfere with his employment of labor," and that "his factory and rural district did not need it;" he "had picked up his own schooling as he could, at night." To which, the natural reply was that the night school had enabled him to be where he was now, and that all the friends of the bill desired was to give the tens of thousands of children in factories in New-York an equal chance for education.

We think that Col. [illegible], Mr. DALY, and other friends of the law might with propriety move the reference of the bill to another committee which would be able to review the subject impartially. It is undoubtedly true that the evil is not so great in the country districts as in the City. Still we know many a country town and village where the little operatives never go to school, and grow up to form the most discreditable class of "illiterates" in this State. But in this City the evil and injury are immense. A single branch of business—the tobacco manufacture—is estimated to employ 10,000 children, of whom 5,000 at least are under fifteen years of age; and among these are children as young as four and six years. Paper-collar factories absorb some 8,000 children; artificial-flower manufacture many thousand others, and so on with many branches of factory work. The cellars and basements of the tobacco factories are peculiarly unhealthy, but the temptation to needy parents to send their younger children there may be judged of from the fact that some little girls of only eight years can earn $3 per week in this branch of work.

There are now in New-York City over 40,000 persons who cannot read or write, and great multitudes of others who are ignorant and untrained. Are our legislators willing to increase this great mass of poor and ignorant, who form the material for Communist outbreaks and all kinds of social disturbance, by permitting this large number of factory children to grow up without education? Why should New-York be behind all civilized countries where manufacturing is an important pursuit in providing protection for youthful operatives, and enforcing education among them? The State of Massachusetts is relatively more of a manufacturing State than New-York, and yet there the manufacturers have shown enlightened views on the subject, and have even supported a legislation much stricter than any proposed here. In all the New-England States, where there are many factories, there are stringent laws protecting the rights of the children, guarding their health, and securing their education. The New-York act simply proposes to exclude all children from factories under ten years of age; to limit the hours of labor to sixty in the week, or an average of ten hours per diem, to those between ten and sixteen years; and to require a school education of three months day schooling or six months night school. They are also protected from dangerous machinery, and their health and security are in every reasonable way sought to be guarded. These are certainly reasonable provisions, and any Legislature should consider carefully before refusing to enact them as laws. Public opinion and the humanity of the age demand such legislation for persons so helpless as the factory children.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' SATURDAY MATINEE.

Mr. Thomas, as already announced, will give a special—and welcome—matinée at Steinway Hall on Saturday. The programme is not yet before us, but we see by the published announcements that Messrs. Whitney and Listemann are to be the soloists. The sale of seats was commenced with the usual cheerful indications, Tuesday, and it continues daily.

BENEFIT REPRESENTATION.

A representation in aid of the family of the late M. Edgard will take place at the Lyceum Theatre, on Saturday evening. M. Paul Juignet and a company will act "Quand l'amour s'en va" and "L'esclave du mari," and there will be an agreeable *intermède*, the elements of which are to be supplied by M. Regamey and the Martens Family. The entertainment is in every way deserving of patronage.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON EDUCATION.

A large meeting was held, on Jan. 21, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, which had been convened by advertisement, "to support the bill of Mr. George Dixon, M. P., for the establishment of School Boards and the enforcement of compulsion everywhere." The proceedings were somewhat interfered with by a number of opponents, who mingled their hootings with the cheers which greeted Mr. Dixon himself when he came upon the platform with the other promoters of the meeting. The interruption was persevered in during his speech, so that at one time he was obliged to pause while "Rule Britannia" was being sung and the Police were dealing with some of the disturbers. Besides Mr. Dixon, there were present Mr. Goldwin Smith and some influential local supporters of undenominational education, Mr. Henry Lee presiding. After Mr. Dixon had spoken, Mr. Goldwin Smith, who was received with loud cheers and some hisses, said: At this late hour and after the combative interludes that we have had, the meeting must be more than weary, and I will not detain them with more than a few words. Having been long absent from England, I am not well posted in the details of this measure or in the particulars of this struggle, but with the general object of the meeting, as I always sympathized, so I cordially sympathize now, and my sympathies are strengthened by convictions derived from experience abroad. That the nation must be educated all are agreed. Leave the people uneducated, and with political power in their hands, and they will wreck themselves and England. National education there must be, and, for reasons well stated already, that education must be unsectarian. Sectarian education would deprive you of the excellent influence the common school education would have in promoting the unity and, therefore, the greatness of the nation. Sectarian education is condemned by its fruits. What are its fruits in England? Masses of dangerous ignorance. It is condemned on another ground; while you have an established Church, sectarian education, aided by the nation, must throw immense and unfair power into the hands of the clergy of the Church, and observe I impeach no man's convictions. Let a man be a Catholic; let a man be a Ritualist, if he pleases; I have not a word to say; but observe the position, and what the tendencies now are of the Church into which recent legislation has thrown such immense additional power. It is a church nominally under the control of the nation and of the law. It is a church receiving, on that understanding, vast sums of national money and an immense amount of national influence; nominally, it is under the control of the law, but, really, it has shown you in its struggles with the Ecclesiastical Courts that the law is a dead letter, and that a church nominally Protestant, contrary to the wishes of the nation, in defiance of the spirit of the law, is now changing the national religion from Protestant to Roman Catholic. A Protestant nation put the enormous power of national education into the hands of a church, which undoubtedly, whether it be, religiously speaking, right or wrong, is leading the people with all its influence from Protestantism to Rome. It has been truly said that secular does not mean irreligious. A secular school here is different from a religious school, but not opposed to it. What branch of education in the common schools has any tendency to corrupt children's moral sense? I am not a blind worshipper of the Americans or their institutions, but I tell you that the influence of their common schools is good, morally as well as intellectually. Though there are bad things and bad man in America, the influence of these schools is good, and they tend in the main to produce not "clever devils," but a law-loving and God-fearing nation, and if you ask about manners, I tell you I have been in the United States in the midst of exciting political contests, when the struggle has been going on between North and South, and that I saw meetings of both parties and torch-light processions on both sides in the streets, and not on the one side or the other did I observe the slightest discourteous interruption to the proceedings of their opponents. We have the same system, or, perhaps, rather a better system in Canada, and there the effects are the same. I say those schools will not do everything then, for I know very well that a moral and religious teacher must exert his influence in order to train the character of the child; but the effect of the schools, upon the whole, is to produce a moral as well as an intelligent population, and if the morality and intelligence of the nation are promoted by their common school system so is their wealth. Depend upon it that we attribute a great deal too much to formal enactments about religion and morality. Take away the formal mode of religion, and the religious influences and the moral influences of society will still remain. I was once connected as Professor with Oxford, a university deemed eminently religious; we had tests upon tests, compulsory chapels, lectures, and a whole apparatus of theology. At Cornell we have a secular system, and [illegible] me say I fully believe that Cornell is just as religious as Oxford. The British nation is a great nation, but is liable to protracted delusions. It holds on to things which are really of no consequence as if they were absolutely vital. It fancies that if it gives up some enactment or another, it will lapse into chaos and confusion. There is a story which has more than once occurred to me as illustrating the conduct of the British nation in this respect. There was in the Isle of Wight, I believe, a man who had incurred the hatred of smugglers by informing against them. He was seized by the smugglers and he was blindfolded and hung over a precipice by a rope to which he was left to cling. Imagining that he was at a great height from a safe footing, he clung on till his sinews cracked, when, resigning himself to his fate, he let go and found he had been hanging six inches from the solid ground.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE POPE'S CLAIMS.

Earl Russell has published the following letter:

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK,
Jan. 19, 1874.

DEAR SIR JOHN MURRAY—I have already informed you of the cause which will prevent me from presiding at the meeting of the 27th of January. Let us now consider what is the object of the meeting. Archbishop Manning states his doctrine very clearly and very boldly thus: "The Church is separate and supreme. Let us, then, ascertain somewhat further what is the meaning of supreme. Any power which is independent, and can alone fix the limit of its own jurisdiction, and can thereby fix the limits of all other jurisdictions, is, *ipso facto*, supreme. But the Church of Jesus Christ, within the sphere of revelation of faith and morals, is all this, or is nothing, or worse than nothing, an imposture and a usurpation—that is, it is Christ or Anti-Christ." Archbishop Manning goes on to say: "If it be Anti-Christ, every Cæsar, from Nero to this day, is justified." So we may say, on the other side, if the Church of Rome be Christ, every Pope, from Rodrigo Borgia to this day, is justified, and must be accounted Christ. For my own part, many years of my career in Parliament were devoted to the promotion of religious liberty. From 1813 to 1829, I constantly voted for the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament and to office. In 1828, I took the foremost part in relieving Protestant Dissenters from the disabilities of the Corporation and Test acts. For many years afterward I labored for the liberation of the Jews. But neither for Roman Catholics, for Protestant Dissenters, nor for Jews, did I ask for more than equal privileges and equal laws. Archbishop Manning says of the Church: "If it be Christ, it is the supreme power among men—that is to say: 1. It holds its commission and authority from God. 2. It holds in custody the faith and the law of Jesus Christ. 3. It is the sole interpretation of that faith and the sole expositor of that law; it has within the sphere of that commission a power to legislate with authority—to bind the consciences of all men born again in the baptism of Jesus Christ." This is not liberty, civil or religious. It is to bow the knee to a despotic and fallible priesthood. The very same principles which bound me to ask for equal freedom for the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Dissenter, and the Jew, bind me to protest against a conspiracy which aims at confining the German Empire in chains, never, it is hoped, to be shaken off. I hasten to declare, with all friends of freedom, and, I trust, with the great majority of the English nation, that I could no longer call myself a lover of civil and religious liberty were I not to proclaim my sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the noble struggle in which he is engaged. We have nothing to do with the details of the German laws; they may be just; they may be harsh; we can only leave it to the German people to decide for themselves, as we have decided for ourselves. At all events, we are able to see that the cause of the German Emperor is the cause of liberty, and the cause of the Pope is the cause of slavery. I remain, dear Sir John Murray, yours, very truly,

RUSSELL.

THE CITY OF PARIS LIBRARY.

The *Athenæum* says: "The new library of the City of Paris, intended to replace that which was unfortunately destroyed at the burning of the Hôtel de Ville by the Communists, was opened to the public on the 3d. The new library occupies a portion of the Hôtel Carnavalet in the Rue Sévigné, near the Musée Historique, now in process of formation. Although, alas! but a poor substitute for the splendid collection of 125,000 volumes which perished, the new library, even in point of numbers, has made a fair commencement. It contains as many as 23,000 volumes or pamphlets and 15,000 engravings. About 8,000 of the books and 12,000 of the engravings have been presented to the library; the rest have been purchased. Only about a hundred volumes from the old library survive, being those that had been lent out previously to the fire. The new library is indebted to the Librarian, M. Cousin, for a gift of 5,000 volumes and 7,000 engravings; also to M. Besançon, doctor in medicine, for an extensive collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, *affiches*, and other documents relating to the revolution of 1848."

MASTODON IN COLORADO.

Prof. Lewis Hamilton, of Denver, Colorado, reports that a part of a large mastodon was recently found about twenty-three miles from that city, on Cherry Creek. Two tusks, one 6 and the other 8 feet long, were badly decomposed and past preservation. One jaw-bone 2½ feet long with the teeth entire was obtained and can be saved. The longest tooth was 7½ inches long and nearly 3 inches in thickness, and 8 to 10 inches in depth to the end of the roots. It is thought probable that other bones can be unearthed after the frost is out of the ground in the Spring.

DEATH OF A PARIS BANKER.

The sudden death of M. Merton, the well-known Paris banker, caused great excitement in the French capital, and various rumors were current, which were met by the publication of the telegram dispatched by M. Merton's valet, announcing his master's death from apoplexy. The *Figaro* says that although the son of a rich man, M. Merton had himself amassed a large fortune, having been interested in nearly all the great financial undertakings during the last ten years, and particularly in connection with Turkish loans. He married, about eighteen months ago, a cousin, Mlle. Pfeiffer, of Vienna, who brought him a very considerable dowry. M. Merton, who was of English descent, had barely completed his thirty-fourth year.

THE PARIS POLICE.

Under the Empire the Police force of the French capital cost ten millions of francs; this year the cost is put down at nearly eleven millions. The total force numbers 7,695, of which 6,800 are simple policemen or inspectors, 700 sub brigadiers, 100 brigadiers, and the remainder, including thirteen doctors, are chiefs and clerks. Taking into account the decrease in the population of Paris since the war, there would appear to be about one policeman for every 200 inhabitants. But how many secret Police there are it would be difficult to say.

THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH FAIR.

The bazaar and promenade concert for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is Pastor, continues to attract quite a large assemblage of people to the rooms of the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. The fair, as already announced, opened on Monday evening, and will be continued throughout the present week, from 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., of each day. Everything is now in a successful state of operation, and the variety of attractions promises to rival those of the Colosseum, "over the way." Last night the hall was crowded to repletion by a very select audience. In addition, there was a variety of excellently-performed musical selections by an orchestra; in the various rooms of the armory were displayed sundry curious exhibitions. Among the latter was the performance of the "Indian Box and Basket Trick" and the "Aerial Suspension," the subject in the latter feat being a young zouave. Both of these tricks were as well performed as at any of the outside and more profane exhibitions of the same class. The tables were well filled with all the articles that are usually displayed at fairs and bazaars, and notwithstanding the reports of stagnation in finance and trade, business seemed lively at the armory last night.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In the New-Jersey State Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Lunatic Asylum presented a bill appropriating $300,000 for the prosecution of the work on the new asylum at Morristown. The Commissioners had at first requested the appropriation of $600,000 for the completion of the building. The committee considered that $300,000 would cover all the expenses of the work done upon the institution this year. It is thought, however, that the smallness of the appropriation will necessitate slow work during the year.

On motion of Mr. Stone the consideration of the revised statutes was made the special order for next Tuesday. The Centennial Celebration bill was laid over to Monday evening next. In the House the Senate bill for the appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of machinery for the State Prison was laid over to Thursday morning. One of the reasons why the consideration of the bill was not immediately entered upon was that the Committee on State Prison had been instructed to investigate an alleged want of discipline in that institution which is entailing a large loss upon the State.

JEFF. DAVIS GONE TO EUROPE.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Sunday last says: "Among the passengers on the steam-ship State of Alabama, which left this port for Liverpool, on the 25th ult., was Hon. Jefferson Davis. He was directed by his physician to take a sea voyage. His disease, we learn, is dropsy of the heart. We sincerely trust that this voyage may give him new life. Mrs. Davis remains here, and is staying with Mr. Davis' niece, Mrs. Stamps."

PEPSIN IN OYSTERS.

The London *Medical Record* says: "It appears from some experiments made by Mr. [illegible] (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*) [illegible]

THE IRON-MASTERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

Judging from their influential position in the trade, and the immense amount of capital represented by the iron-masters who have already put in an appearance here, the great mass convention of to-morrow will bring together an assemblage such as has never yet been seen at any iron convention previously held in this country. Last night and this morning the trains brought on gentlemen from all parts of the country, and to-day there is a decided iron ring in the buzz of conversation in the halls and corridors of the Continental. Many more delegates are expected this afternoon and this evening, and the laggards in the morning. Among the prominent iron-masters who have already arrived, and nearly all of whom took part in the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association—which association is to be enlarged and nationalized to-morrow—are James I. Bennett, Graff, Bennett & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Thos. S. Blair, Shoenberger, Blair & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Robt. G. Bushnell, Park, Bro. & Co., New-York; Percival Roberts, A. & P. Roberts & Co., Philadelphia; W. E. C. Coxe, Philadelphia and Reading Rolling Mill, Reading, Penn.; W. S. Meade, Knoxville Iron Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. Coffin, Muirkirk Iron Company, Muirkirk, Md.; John Rogers, J. & J. Rogers' Iron Company, Blackbrook, N. Y.; Wm. G. Neilson and H. G. Townsend, Logan Iron and Steel Company, Lewistown, Penn.; G. B. Stebbins, Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Morris, Morris, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia; E. Y. Townsend and D. J. Morrell, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; S. M. Felton and Chas. S. Hinchman, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Philadelphia; Alfred Hunt and Joseph Wharton, Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem, Penn.; Wm. Jones, Alliance Rolling Mill Company, Alliance, Ohio; J. B. Moorhead, J. B. Moorhead & Co., Philadelphia; T. F. Miner, Jagger Iron Company, Albany, N. Y.; Saml. J. Reeves, Phoenix Iron Company, Philadelphia; Dr. Eldridge, Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Company; Judge Smith, Ulster Blast Furnaces, and others.

The work of the members of the convention to-day is chiefly preliminary to that of to-morrow. Members of the different furnace, bar-iron, and steel associations are discussing the proposed union of them all under the title of the American Iron and Steel Association, and are exchanging views on the financial situation, the tariff, currency, &c. The great majority seem to be strongly in favor of greater elasticity in the currency, and that topic will doubtless be an important one in to-morrow's convention. As regards the proposed union, all works most harmoniously thus far. The American Iron and Steel Association held a private meeting this morning at their new rooms in Fourth street, at which the union of the associations was the principal matter brought up. All the iron-masters present were agreed as to its advantages, and a special committee of nine was appointed to confer with the delegates from the different associations now assembled in this city as to the desirability and best means of bringing about the union. The committee consists of Mr. Samuel Reeves, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cox, Mr. Elder, Mr. Stebbins, and Mr. Rogers. The committee will meet at 8 o'clock this evening, when there is every certainty of all matters being satisfactorily arranged. Hon. Daniel J. Morrell has drawn up a memorial to Congress, which touches on financial and tariff questions now pending or likely to be introduced in Congress. This memorial, which was privately read to the meeting, was referred to the same committee of nine for consideration, and to be amended or not, as they may think proper. The special report of the Secretary of the association on the present condition of the iron trade is an interesting and highly important document. It was passed and approved of by the meeting, and will be submitted to the mass-convention to-morrow. The report will be read and scrutinized by every iron-master in the country. It will speak for itself. [The report will be found on the third page.]

Two objects of great interest were exhibited at this meeting, one of which will certainly attract marked attention, and was the subject of some remarks during the session. The twisted steel Bessemer rail, from the Joliet Iron and Steel Company's Works, was really a beautiful piece of metal work, the rail being twisted like a corkscrew without developing the slightest flaw or fracture. The ingot of steel, weighing 1,600 pounds, made direct from the ore, however, has an importance which cannot be too highly rated. It was cast at the Blair Iron and Steel Company's Works, at Pittsburg, on Monday last, and is the first ingot of steel made direct from the ore in this country. Through the courtesy of an expert in these matters, I am enabled to furnish a brief description of the process.

THE "DIRECT PROCESS."

The idea of the "direct process" is this: Nearly all of the immense amount of iron and steel now produced is derived from cast-iron. This cast-iron is the product obtained from the blast-furnace by smelting the natural oxides of iron, called iron ores. In the process of smelting the iron takes up carbon and silicon, and in order to get wrought-iron it is necessary to remove these by puddling or otherwise. To get steel of a quality serviceable for general purposes it is necessary again to impart carbon to this wrought-iron. Bessemer showed how to accomplish a very direct result, starting with cast-iron, but his product has proved only applicable to rails. Even with these limitations, so great have been the benefits of this brilliant invention that it is justly regarded as the great event of the present century in the metallurgy of iron. Aside from the rail manufacture, however, it may be said to-day, as for many years past, that the method of obtaining wrought-iron is to put carbon and silicon into the metal while obtaining it from the ore, and then to take them out again; and, for steel, to afterward re-impart a portion of the carbon. All scientific men have agreed that this was an unscientific method. Nature presents us with iron combined chemically with oxygen and mechanically mixed with other oxides. It has long been known that if the mineral thus constituted is exposed to contact with carbon, all free oxygen being excluded, and a temperature below the melting point maintained for a length of time within reasonable limits, the iron would give up its oxygen, thus assuming the metallic state. This product, easily obtained in the laboratory, and occasionally secured to a greater or less degree of perfection in experimental manufacture obtained the name of iron sponge, (derived from the sponge-like condition of the mass after the withdrawal of the oxygen from the iron.) Now it will be evident to the practical iron manufacturer, that this iron sponge will still retain in mechanical admixture all the earthy matter that was contained in the ore at the start. To get rid of this may seem a formidable problem. But, as Bramah, by his invention of the water-joint, realized in practice Pascal's great conception of the hydrostatic press, so Siemens, by his furnace fed with highly-heated gas and air, has realized Heath's great conception of producing steel by melting wrought-iron in molten cast-iron. This is the "open-hearth" process. Now, the iron sponge presents the wrought iron for Heath's process, and the melting liberates the mineral impurities, as in the blast furnace; so that modern science has really brought the problem down to this point. If true iron sponge can be produced there are known methods by which it can be made into ingots. Not only so, but it has been well ascertained and settled that these ingots can be made with wonderful accuracy as to ratio of carbon, so as to furnish anything from "high steel" to "homogenous metal," which is a debateable substance between iron and steel, but has at least this quality to give it a claim as simply iron, that it does not harden in water, and will weld, and work, and stretch, like iron, but is stronger. All the above being facts well known in the art, the question has been, how to realize in practice a profitable result. Mr. Siemens, than whom, probably, no better authority can be cited, despairs of an answer to this question, and stated, before the British Iron and Steel Institute, in April last, in his report on his present operations, that he had become convinced that the separate production of the iron sponge, followed by an after-treatment, is economically impossible. He therefore resorts to a treatment of molten iron ore in a revolving furnace. The exhibit of the Blair Iron and Steel Company comprises: First, the iron sponge, which they claim they are producing, as a regular article of manufacture, [illegible] like any other ordinary [illegible]

into blooms, both cold and hot. Third, the ingot made in the open-hearth furnace, the only wrought-iron employed being their cold-pressed blooms. It is claimed, therefore, that they have overcome all the practical difficulties, and that they are now able to present to the trade the "direct process" as an accomplished fact.

AVERAGE COST OF PIG-IRON AND MERCHANT BAR-IRON FROM 1850 TO 1871.

I send a valuable table, showing the average cost per ton of pig-iron on the furnace bank, and merchant bar-iron in the mill, from 1850 to 1871, inclusive. It was compiled by Mr. Baker, the Secretary of the Eastern Iron-masters' Association, and is in every way reliable. The prices of 1873 are in marked contrast with those of twenty years ago, after making all allowance for the war.

AVERAGE COST OF PIG-IRON, 1850 TO 1871.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cost of ore to the ton of pig-iron	$5 75	$5 44	$5 55	$5 97	$6 65	$7 51	$7 50	$7 75	$7 66	$7 08	$7 45
Cost of coal to the ton of pig-iron	3 70	3 66	3 65	3 23	3 53	4 63	3 90	3 69	4 06	3 26	3 49
Cost of limestone to the ton of pig-iron	93	96	1 09	1 06	1 38	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 18	1 13	1 21
Cost of labor to the ton of pig-iron	2 22	1 61	2 02	2 00	2 45	2 85	2 58	2 30	2 10	1 82	1 87
Contingencies, interest, &c.	1 65	1 93	2 03	2 63	1 99	2 63	2 91	2 16	2 73	2 83	2 83
Total cost of pig-iron on furnace bank per ton of 2,240 pounds	$14 25	$13 30	$14 34	$14 38	$16 00	$18 87	$18 05	$17 04	$17 73	$16 14	$16 85

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cost of ore to the ton of pig-iron	$7 35	$7 06	$7 49	$9 12	$13 13	$12 19	$11 71	$10 92	$11 86	$12 96	$12 67
Cost of coal to the ton of pig-iron	3 36	3 44	3 42	5 41	9 66	7 55	7 44	7 11	7 41	7 06	8 59
Cost of limestone to the ton of pig-iron	1 17	1 01	1 30	1 93	2 65	2 65	2 76	2 51	2 14	2 44	2 08
Cost of labor to the ton of pig-iron	1 97	1 57	2 07	2 85	4 56	3 46	3 99	3 86	3 46	3 89	3 54
Contingencies, interest, &c.	2 86	2 67	2 35	1 66	2 01	2 03	1 98	1 90	1 96	3 67	2 77
Total cost of pig-iron on furnace bank per ton of 2,240 pounds	$16 61	$16 11	$16 53	$20 97	$32 21	$27 88	$27 88	$26 30	$26 83	$30 04	$29 65

AVERAGE COST OF BAR-IRON, 1852 TO 1871.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cost of pig to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	....	....	$25 71	$25 25	$42 17	$42 64	$32 84	$33 34	$30 61	$26 54	$25 61
Cost of coal to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	....	....	5 61	5 81	6 00	8 28	6 59	6 00	5 49	5 17	5 87
Cost of labor to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	....	....	10 37	11 06	15 12	14 70	12 85	13 06	11 77	10 68	10 00
Contingencies	....	....	4 88	7 05	10 39	10 78	8 88	10 38	10 84	7 91	8 78
Total cost of bar-iron in mill per ton of 2,240 pounds	....	....	$46 57	$49 17	$73 68	$76 40	$61 16	$62 78	$58 71	$50 30	$50 56

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cost of pig to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	$25 35	$24 38	$27 90	$41 40	$63 60	$50 77	$50 64	$44 53	$43 29	$43 63	$40 53
Cost of coal to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	5 30	6 19	7 66	8 44	13 03	8 92	9 13	8 64	8 33	8 55	7 55
Cost of labor to ton merchant bar-iron, finished	11 12	11 78	15 14	18 94	27 45	20 61	22 02	19 87	20 65	18 57	17 70
Contingencies	8 71	10 03	7 66	9 15	18 03	11 50	9 44	7 70	7 75	7 03	785
Total cost of bar-iron in mill per ton of 2,240 pounds	$50 57	$52 36	$58 36	$77 93	$127 11	$91 80	$91 23	$80 74	$80 03	$77 78	$73 63

AVERAGE COST OF PIG-IRON 1872 AND 1873.

Average cost of all grades of pig-iron in Central Pennsylvania on furnace bank, not counting interest on capital, freights, or selling commission.

Per Ton of Pig-iron, 2,240 lbs.	Jan'y, 1872.	July, 1872.	Jan'y, 1873.	July, 1873.	Dec., 1873.
Ore	$14 22	$13 06	$15 76	$15 57	$13 30
Coal	7 93	6 63	7 34	7 85	7 15
Lime-stone	2 10	1 98	2 20	1 76	1 97
Labor	3 83	5 55	5 88	5 66	3 79
Contingencies	2 97	2 89	3 01	3 25	2 76
Total	$31 05	$30 11	$34 19	$34 09	$28 97

AVERAGE COST OF BAR-IRON 1872 AND 1873.

Average cost of all grades of finished merchant bar and rod iron at mill, not counting interest on capital.

To the Ton of Finished Iron.	Jan. 1, 1872.	Oct. 1, 1872.	Jan. 1, 1973.	Dec. 1, 1873.
Pig-iron	$44 72	$53 50	$49 93	$36 55
Coal	8 36	8 50	8 75	8 35
Labor	19 85	23 25	22 15	18 60
Contingencies	5 79	5 70	6 01	5 65
Total cost	$78 72	$90 95	$86 84	$69 15

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE SEVERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A meeting of committees representing the National Association of Iron Manufacturers of the American Pig-iron Association and the American Iron and Steel Association, Wm. Firmstone in the chair, met to-night at the Continental Hotel for the purpose of perfecting a plan for the consolidation of those three associations in one body. At this meeting the following proposition for consolidation was presented for consideration by the committee representing the American Iron and Steel Association:

Whereas, The business of collecting and publishing statistics of production, and information concerning new inventions and processes in all branches of iron and steel manufacture, and of caring for the general interests of the whole trade, and contributing and dependent industries, can best be performed by a single association, which shall be national in name and character; therefore

Resolved, That the several associations of iron and steel manufacturers be asked to commit to the American Iron and Steel Association the general duties above referred to, and that their members are cordially invited to become members of the American Iron and Steel Association, with the understanding that the reorganized body will be made generally representative of all iron and steel interests.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Union of the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Pig-iron Manufacturers' Association, and the American Iron and Steel Association be now formally declared to be complete under the name of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, and the Secretary of the Pig-iron Association be requested to give to the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association the names of members in good standing in their respective associations, to be entered as members of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Resolved, That the constitution of the Iron and Steel Association be formally adopted as the constitution of the reorganized body.

Resolved, That the American Iron and Steel Association meet on Thursday, Feb. 5, at the Continental Hotel, for the transaction of business, and that all other iron manufacturers in the City be invited to be present.

Among the arrivals to-day were Chester Griswold, of Troy; H. G. Nook, of the Rome Iron Works; Campbell Herron, of the Isabella Furnace, Pittsburg; Oliver Williams, of Catasaqua; Edward Holly, and James B. Bunsmade, of Port Henry Iron-ore Company; David Thomas and Morrison Foster, of the Blair Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg; J. McCarthy, Delano Iron Works, Syracuse; E. Worthington, President Cincinnati Iron Works; John Fritz, Bethlehem Iron Works, and J. Hamilton, of Hamilton Steel Wheel Company.

A MEMORIAL.

The following memorial to Congress was read in [illegible] mitted to the convention to-morrow for due consideration:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned representatives of the iron and steel industries of the United States, in convention assembled, beg leave to address briefly your honorable bodies upon questions of public interest now awaiting your consideration and action, in which, as managers of a large amount of invested capital, and employers of many workmen, they feel a most profound concern. In common with other manufacturers, they were seriously embarrassed, and obliged to partially or wholly suspend operations by the financial panic of last September, which overtook them at a time when they were making satisfactory progress, and were in apparent enjoyment of assured prosperity. It inflicted upon them great direct loss, and they must for a long time suffer from its injurious consequences. Though money is again becoming plentiful and business is reviving, the iron and steel industries are still seriously embarrassed, and in some branches which suffered most no improvement is yet manifested. Your memorialists, believing in the duty of self-help, have studied to introduce economies, and, as far as possible, to adjust their operations to the changed condition of affairs. They endure patiently the season of general calamity, asking no special sympathy or aid, but awaiting with confidence such measures of general relief as Congress, in its wisdom, may devise for the benefit of the country. They believe that you will be willing to be aided in this important labor by such advice as their observation and experience suggest, and therefore express their views touching certain projects of legislation without reserve.

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION ACT.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives to repeal the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, which made a reduction of ten per cent. in the duties on a large number of staple articles, and which tended to discourage home production, while affecting most injuriously the public revenue. Your memorialists strongly urge the passage of this repealing act, not as a protective measure, but for the benefit of the national Treasury. Though it may not be directly helpful to them, this action will be morally encouraging to manufacturers and working men, as showing that the Government prefers to make up the deficit in its revenues from the profits of foreign trades rather than by taxes upon its own citizens.

AMENDMENTS OF THE TARIFF LAWS.

The propositions presented for your consideration to amend the Tariff laws, by excluding the cost of packages and shipping charges from the invoice value of foreign goods, upon which duties are to be assessed, and allow appraisers to take the cost of goods at the place of shipment, as a basis of valuation, should not be regarded with favor, and your memorialists, representing that these proposed changes would disturb regulations which are well understood, and would prove injurious to the revenue, and to all domestic industries, most earnestly protest against their adoption.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Your memorialists adopt and reaffirm the resolution of the American Iron and Steel Association at its last annual meeting, that the power given to a single creditor under the present Bankrupt law to force a debtor into bankruptcy, against the will and to the injury of all others having claims upon the estate, is unjust in principle and disastrous in practice, and the law should be so amended as to give to three-fourths or five-sixths of the creditors, in interest, the right to control the settlement of the affairs of an insolvent, and to prevent them from being subject to proceedings in bankruptcy.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Your memorialists feel much anxiety concerning the revised and codified laws of the United States now pending in the House of Representatives. They have learned that it is not an exact transcript of existing statutes, and they fear that the slightest changes in the schedules of Customs duties may be most injurious to business interests and the public revenue. They respectfully suggest that the Tariff law should be omitted from the revised code, until reformed by the passage of the repealing act, hereinbefore prayed for, by the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, and the enlargement of the free list, in so far as it can be effected without detriment to the industries of the country. If this delay cannot be granted, they would ask that so much of the revised code as relates to duties and taxes may be examined by competent experts, and published for the information of the country before it is finally adopted.

A DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY SUGGESTED.

Your memorialists, sympathizing with the general wish that the Government may be brought into more intimate relations with the people, which has suggested the erection of executive bureaus of labor, transportation, and of a department of commerce, would recommend the creation of a department of industry, having for its head a Cabinet officer, to be entitled the Secretary of Industry, which department shall contain bureaus of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. These three natural grand divisions of human labor should have equal regard bestowed upon them, and their harmonious organization as above suggested seems as necessary as it is symmetrical. Under it, every business question which becomes a subject of national concern may have appropriate reference, Congressional committees will be relieved of some part of their most onerous labors, and there will be less danger of partial or negligent legislation.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

Your memorialists have such diversity of views upon financial topics that the various measures now presented for your consideration may each find its special advocates, but they substantially concur in the opinion that legislation is needed not only for present relief of the country and the Treasury, but also to guard as far as possible against financial troubles in future. Panics and periods of general prostration of business have occurred from time to time in all commercial countries. Different financial systems seem alike liable to them, and they are quite as frequent and disastrous when coin is the standard of payment as when a mixed currency or paper alone is employed. Your memorialists believe that the history of the country, since the close of the late civil war, shows that its financial system, built up under the stress of circumstances which strained to the utmost the credit and resources of the nation, is well adapted to the needs of the Government and the people, and instead of discarding any of its elements they would preserve, reform, and perfect it. To this end they would recommend the following measures, First, limitation of the issue of legal-tender notes to $400,000,000. Second, Repeal of the limitation upon the currency, and freedom of bank circulation under the National Banking laws, subject to such regulations as will tend to afford at all times an adequate supply of currency for the needs of legitimate business, and to prevent such periodical gluts as lead to injurious speculation. Third, Consolidation of the national debt in a loan bearing a low rate of interest, which shall be the sole basis of banking, and may be redeemed and retired only by purchase in open market by the Government.

THE TARIFF POLICY A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Commending these matters to your consideration, your memorialists would further represent that the great developement of their industries, which are now almost or quite adequate in productive power to the wants of the country, is directly attributable to the tariff policy of the Government, under which well rewarded labor has grown in intelligence, skill, and efficiency, and improvements have been made in machinery and processes which are of inestimable value. Believing that you feel a just pride in this healthful progress, and would grieve to see it sustain even a temporary check, we trust that you will firmly adhere to that general policy of protection to home industry which has made the nation powerful and its people prosperous.

CHARGES AGAINST A MISSISSIPPI JUDGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Appeal*, says that charges of neglect of duty, living out of his district, ridiculing the Supreme Court, extorting money from under officers, &c., were presented in both Houses of the Legislature to-day against Judge Charles C. Shackleford, of the Eleventh Judicial District. The arraignment is considered weak, though a strong effort will be made to remove the Judge. The matter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of both Houses.

THE FLOOD AT FULTON.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The flood at Fulton continues without abatement. Five houses have been moved from their foundations, and would have floated into the river had it not been for the trees. The force of the current is very strong. Taylor Brothers' work shops are inundated, nearly four feet of water being in their work-rooms. The paper mill is stopped.

THE MARYLAND GOVERNORSHIP.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 4.—James B. Groome, Esq., of Cecil, was to-day elected Governor by the Legislature, in joint convention, for the unexpired term of Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, who has resigned, his resignation to take effect March 4. Gov. Groome will have nearly two years to serve.

THE ROSENBAUM EXTRADITION CASE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—In the Rosenbaum extradition case, to-day, Judge Ramsay decided that depositions taken in the United States could not be used as evidence against Rosenbaum, inasmuch as the prisoner had no opportunity of cross-examination. The proceedings were adjourned till to-morrow, when the necessary witnesses will be present.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 4.—A heavy snow-storm from the south-east commenced last night and continued uninterruptedly until this evening. There are immense drifts in every direction ten and fifteen feet high. Travel in the country is completely blocked. No trains are running east or west of Windsor on the Western Line, but the Picton line is clear, the snow-plow having been running all night.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The State Medical Society held a session to-day, and several interesting papers were read. The society were entertained [illegible]

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GEN. HARNEY ON INDIANS.

HE SUGGESTS HANGING OR SHOOTING SELLERS OF WHISKY TO SAVAGES—ARMY OFFICERS MORE EFFICIENT IN MANAGING THEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Gen. Harney, whose name exercised such a wholesome terror over the hostile Indians a score of years ago, but who has been retired from active service for the last ten or twelve years, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and was asked to give his views in reference to Indian matters. He gave it as his opinion that if the Indians were treated fairly there would never be any difficulties with them. He had known but two instances in which they had ever violated treaty stipulations, and in those two instances the Indians were to be excused, for the treaties had grown old before they were sought to be enforced by the Government, and the chiefs and head men who had made them were all dead. The troubles with the Indians were principally caused by fraudulent agents and by whisky dealers. He had never known an Indian agent who had not grown rich in office, except one. On being asked how the whisky-sellers could be suppressed, he answered, without hesitation, that they should be hanged or shot by the nearest military officer. He would have the officer take that responsibility. He was decidedly of opinion that the management of the Indians would be much more efficiently and honestly conducted by army officers than civilians, unless army officers had changed very much since he knew them.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERCOURSE ACT.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the House of Representatives proposed amendments to the Indian Intercourse act of 1835, designed to secure the Indians in any locality against the liquor traffic. It provides heavy penalties against any person, including Indians, who shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian Superintendent or Indian Agent, or to any Indian not a citizen of the United States, within such jurisdiction.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

The House Committee on Education and Labor have agreed to send a circular letter to all the agricultural colleges in the country, propounding certain interrogations, with a view principally to ascertain what disposition their institutions make of the public lands donated to them by Congress.

SEIZURE OF MERCHANTS' BOOKS.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to-day addressed the Committee on Ways and Means on several bills pending before that committee, one of them concerning the seizure and examination of merchants' books by the Government officers to discover whether there has been fraud in importations, and the other providing for the punishment of consuls and agents certifying to invoices without proper authentication. One or two other gentlemen addressed the committee on the same subjects. The committee took no action.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning for the purpose of making suggestions relative to the different measures before Congress affecting the navy, and principally to give his views with reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent to encourage the establishment of public marine schools for the purpose of instructing young men in nautical science. The committee agreed to report the bill, with amendments perfecting its details.

ECONOMY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Appropriations had before them to-day Mr. Conant, Chief of the Loan Branch, and Mr. Vanderbilt, Appointment Clerk, of the Treasury Department, on the subject of reducing the clerical force in that department, and making other economical reforms.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,507,209; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,265,000; coin, $84,438,688, including coin certificates, $45,017,600; outstanding legal tenders, $381,483,627.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander R. B. Lowry is detached from recruiting duty at Erie, Penn., and ordered to take charge of recruits for the Asiatic station, and on arrival there report for duty on the station; Master Paulding is detached from recruiting duty in Michigan and placed on waiting orders; Major Jacob E. Burbank has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for examination before the retiring board, of which Gen. Hancock is President.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Postmasters—Gilbert Robertson, at Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Cornell, at Lansingburg, N. Y.; Daniel Wilson, at Grafton, West Va.; Sevier C. Low, at Hot Springs, Ark. For Naval Promotions—Master John A. Rodgers to be Lieutenant; Ensign Joseph B. Murdock to be Master.

THE STOLEN WARRANTS.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against E. A. Williams and James K. Moore, for unlawfully taking and carrying away certain warrants, &c., belonging to the United States, valued at $12,000.

THE EPISCOPAL REFORMERS AND REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis announcing that Bishop Cheney, in a sermon preached on Sunday last in that city, had said Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York, was "in hearty sympathy with the Reformed Episcopal Church movement," has created quite a stir among the members of the Episcopal Church in this City. The dispatch was somewhat brief, and for that reason many persons were inclined to believe that Bishop Cheney might have said more than was actually reported, which, if included in the dispatch, would have served to explain the extent and meaning of his assertion.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Rev. Mr. Tyng last evening to obtain his corroboration or refutation of the correctness of Bishop Cheney's assertion. Mr. Tyng was at the fair in aid of the fund for building his new church edifice, and was, of course, somewhat busily engaged by the hundreds of persons at the fair who had something to say to their pastor, but so far as circumstances would permit at the time he very readily explained his position. When asked concerning the accuracy of the Bishop's announcement, he replied: "Well, Sir, the Bishop is quite right; he is perfectly correct in his statement. He says I am in sympathy with the movement, and so I am. I am in sympathy with it precisely as I am in sympathy with every Christian Church movement throughout the world. Bishop Cheney is a very dear friend of mine, and I have watched the movement in which he is engaged with a great deal of interest. I sympathize with the movement because he is a friend of mine, and because I have many friends in the movement who are good Christian people.

To a suggestion of the reporter that people generally do not discriminate so closely as to the meaning of words, and that the report that he was in sympathy with the movement led many to suppose that he was *engaged* in it, Mr. Tyng replied: "That is just where I may not be understood, but I have endeavored to be understood on the matter, for I have preached two sermons on it within a short time, in which I have explained my views. I am, as I said before, in sympathy with the movement, but I am not in it. People generally who know me are, I think, tolerably well aware of the fact that I do not say one thing and mean another, and when I say that my sympathies are with this movement, I mean it. I am in favor of any movement which may tend to expand the scope and fill the aims of the Christian Church everywhere."

The reverend gentleman subsequently remarked to several of his church members who came to speak to him that the reporter had "come to see him about the Cheney matter, and he wished they would take the reporter in hand and show him something about the fair." The rooms were crowded with a very large assemblage, and it appeared as though they were all in full accord with Rev. Mr. Tyng; but whether it means a secession of the whole body, Church, Pastor, and all, it is difficult just now to determine.

RESULT OF ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, four young men, named respectively Hines, Longmore, Lynch, and Patz, were tried on a charge of having atrociously resisted Constables Woerner and Evans, of East Newark, while in the discharge of their official duties. It appeared from the evidence that Evans had a warrant for the arrest of Hines, who is an East Newark rough. Woerner accompanied him to assist in making the arrest. They found their man and made him prisoner, when Woerner discovered in the crowd a man named Harris, who was wanted by the authorities of Newark for some crime. Woerner seized Harris although he had no warrant, and the prisoner made a vigorous resistance. He was knocked down, and in regaining his feet attempted to shoot Evans, but was disabled by a ball from Woerner's revolver, which took effect in his arm. In the mean time Hines was struggling to escape from Woerner, but was reduced to submission by a blow from the constable's club. By this time a crowd of about 200 had gathered around the struggling constables and their prisoners, and their sympathies were with the latter. As they were being marched off, the man named Lynch struck Woerner a severe blow in the eye with a stone. This was the signal for a general attack on the constables, and in the melee which ensued the prisoners escaped. Patz made himself conspicuous in the attack, and Longmore removed the handcuffs from the prisoner's wrists. Judge Hoffman said the arrest of Harris was illegal, and he had a right to resist. Lynch was convicted of resisting an officer, Longmore and Patz of assault, and Hines was acquitted.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

CONVENTION IN PITTSBURG ON INSERTING A RECOGNITION OF DEITY IN THE CONSTITUTION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The annual convention of the National Reform Association met at 2 o'clock to-day in the Library Hall. An immense audience was present, embracing delegates from almost every State in the Union and representatives of all Evangelical denominations. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President, and Prof. J. W. R. Sloan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, was chosen President pro tem. Prayer was offered by Prof. A. A. Hedge, of Pittsburg. The Committee on Permanent Organization having been appointed reported as follows:

President, F. R. Brunot; Vice Presidents, A. A. Hedge, of Pittsburg; Rev. N. Johnston, of Indiana; Rev. E. R. Craven, of New-Jersey; Dr. J. B. Johnston, of Ohio; Hon. T. H. B. Patterson, of Pittsburg; Rev. Randall Ross, of Missouri; Rev. M. Keiffer, of Pennsylvania; Rev. R. B. Cameron, of Wisconsin; Joseph Barnes, of Florida; Rev. D. R. Kerr, of Pittsburg; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. Bonner, of New-York.

Rev. T. P. Stevenson addressed the convention on the ends we seek. He maintained that the union of Church and State was not to be expected as a legitimate effect of the work of the association; that their object was to induce the State to acknowledge God for itself, and not through the medium of any Church establishment. The association would not give any one sectarian body an advantage over another, but merely preserve and perpetuate our Christian institutions as they have come to us from our fathers. He said that attacks were being made on these institutions by Infidels, and that they were giving way before such attacks, and the only way to secure them was by the acknowledgment of God in the way proposed by the association.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, of New-York, addressed the convention on the testimonies to the religious defects of the Constitution. He cited passages from the statements of most eminent jurists, legislators, professors of political economy, and ministers, in testimony of the irreligious character of our national charter and the dangers to be feared therefrom.

Prof. David Kerr, of Pittsburg, addressed the convention on "The Responsibility of Nations to God." He did not see how any who desired the reign of God in their hearts could object to Him reigning in the nation. He combated the idea that a nation was an aggregation of individuals, deriving all its power from them. He said that it was an ordinance of God as much as the family or the church.

Dr. Brown, of New-Castle, addressed the convention on "The Relation of the Proposed Amendment to the Suffrages of Citizens who Oppose it." The amendment, he said, was designed to deprive no man of his rights, whether Jew, Unitarian, or Infidel.

Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois, addressed the convention on "The Conflict of Law." He admitted no matter how frequently God was acknowledged in the Constitution, it would no more make a nation religious than putting a pump in a well to increase the supply of water. What he wanted was to pump religion in our laws until they correspond with the Christian sentiment of the people. He was of opinion that while it was not intended to unite Church and State, it would be better to have the ballot-box in the church than in the rum shop, or that a religious test should be demanded rather than accept the thieves and drunkards that now make our laws.

LABOR TOPICS.

THE CAP-MAKERS' STRIKE—ACTION OF THE EMPLOYERS—SYMPATHY WITH THE RIOTERS—THE STAIR-BUILDERS.

The hat and cap manufacturers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Marks Bros. & Thompson, Nos. 80 and 82 Greene street, and unanimously decided not to yield to the demand of their operatives who are now on strike for an advance in the scale of prices. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Samuel Cohen, an extensive manufacturer, and the following houses were represented: Marks Bros. & Thompson, L. J. Phillips & Co., Wm. K. Willis & Co., Charles Fox & Son, and the Chairman. After an animated discussion, in the course of which it was stated that the demand for an advance of prices was 125 per cent., it was unanimously resolved that it is inconsistent with the interests of the trade to accede to the rate of prices adopted by the United Cap-makers' Association. These houses employ about 500 men, who are thus locked out, with no prospect of a reinstatement unless their demands are lowered.

The formal organization of the Cap-cutters' Society was completed last night at a meeting of the trade at No. 240 Broome street. Co-operation with the Cap-makers' Central Union was invited through a committee, and a favorable answer received, the invitation being accepted. About forty members have been enrolled so far on the list out of about eighty cutters, who constitute the entire number of men working at the trade in this City. Arrangements were made for the drawing up of a constitution and by-laws of the society. The following officers were elected to serve for a year from date: President, F. Winkler; Vice President, Mr. Rothschild; Secretary, Mr. Bonkstans; Treasurer, Mr. Ehren.

At the regular meeting of the Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union, at No. 10 Stanton street, last night, Mr. Jacob Mostatt presiding, a committee appointed to gather contributions toward the support of the families of the victims of the Tompkins square riot reported about $400 already collected, and subscriptions still being received. The money is to be handed over to the destitute families of the men who were arrested for resisting the Police. The monthly financial report of the society was presented, showing $5,511 01 cash on hand.

A largely-attended meeting of stair-builders was held last evening, at No. 246 West Thirty-third street, to receive the report of a special committee on labor, and to discuss the general interests of the stair-builders. Mr. Michael J. Farley presided. Mr. Dunn reported that the committee had investigated the condition of affairs at Ward & Mandeville's shop in Forty-eighth street, the firm having notified their men that they would be obliged to work nine hours instead of eight hours as heretofore. The committee had an interview with the employers, who, after consideration, agreed to return to eight-hour time to prevent any rupture between themselves and the men. It appeared, from further investigation, that there are now a number of shops in the City working nine hours a day. These are Schreyer, McDonald, Steele & Costigan, Jackson & Steinmetz, Herman & Evans. Mr. Ferguson thought that the movement has been so successful that it should be extended until all the shops comply with the eight-hour system. He proposed, also, the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, to be composed of a committee of the employers and a committee of the men. This joint committee could hold semi-annual meetings and agree upon a list of prices for the coming year. The men, when intending to apply for an advance in wages, could notify the employers three months previously, and thus allow time for deliberation. Such a court was founded in 1849, but dissolved owing to competition among the employers. Mr. Taylor, a prominent member of the Industrial Political Association, spoke in advocacy of introducing politics into trades unions, as this would give a power that does not now exist. Mr. Kavanagh offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the men employed in Ward & Mandeville's shop for the determined stand they took when called upon to work eight hours, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to Ward & Mandeville, inasmuch as their action showed to the public the unity of the stair-builders, and their determination to hold to the eight-hour system.

It having been shown by Mr. Dunn that many firms in this City fill orders for stairs and paneling and have the work done out of the City, Mr. Taylor suggested that they should strike against handling any of such "factory" work, as the stone-setters struck against stone that was not dressed in the City. Mr. Ferguson presented for signature a memorial to Congress rebutting the assertions made by Supervising Architect Mullet, in his report to Congress Dec. 1, 1872, that the working men of this City as a majority are in favor of the ten-hour system. The meeting soon after adjourned.

STABBED BY HER SON.

Mary Sullivan, a widow woman, forty-five years of age, residing in the rear of No. 48 Roosevelt street, was last night stabbed in the left side and dangerously wounded by her son Patrick, nineteen years old, who succeeded in making his escape. The son is a worthless vagabond and street-corner loafer, who lived off the earnings of his mother, who [illegible] He came home drunk about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, and asked her for money. She refused to give him any. Some words followed, and the young ruffian drawing a pocket-knife stabbed his mother. Mrs. Sullivan was taken to the Park Hospital. The Fourth Ward Police are searching for the fugitive.

JAMAICA.

THE MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 28.—The Government of this island has notified the Atlas Steam-ship Company that the contract with them for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this place and New-York will terminate in June. This company is now running two steamers a month, and getting excellent freight each way, so that they will continue to run without the subsidy which they now enjoy. The Pacific Mail Company, however, has taken advantage of the break in the Atlas Company's contract to put in a proposition of their own, viz.: For a reasonable subsidy their steamers will call here going to and returning from Colon. This course causes very general satisfaction throughout the colony. The question of a subsidy rests, however, with the Government and not with the people, who have little or no voice in the matter. The existence of a cable between Jamaica and Colon, which gives three days' notice of steamers coming, overrides all the former objections as to irregularity and inconvenience to shippers.

It is reported that Mr. Longdon, Governor of Trinidad, has been promoted to be Governor of Demerara, and that Mr. Cairns, of Honduras, will succeed Mr. Longdon in Trinidad. Mr. Rushworth returns to Jamaica as Colonial Secretary.

BALL OF THE SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE.

The Societé Culinaire Philanthropique of this City gave their eighth annual ball last evening at Irving Hall. The ball of this society differs a good deal from most entertainments of the kind. It has its charitable aspect, like other balls, but its benevolence and its gaities are, or at least seem to be, subservient to its cuisine. Its *ordre de danse* is but the pale shadow of its *menu du souper*, and the collateral odors of its potages and *entrés* manage to find their way through the intricacies of its lanciers and quadrilles. But the entire combination is exceedingly pleasant. It is something to know, as you are languishing in a waltz, or involved in a quadrille, or capering in a galop, that some *patés de de Strasbourg à la Rothschild*, or a *filet de bœuf à la Lucullus*, or a *monstre de mer a la Neptune* awaits you in the culinary boulevards in the supper-room down stairs. If you are not a Frenchman, and therefore not acquainted with the intricacies of such an elaborate cuisine, you may not understand what it is all about, but put your doubts and your prejudices aside, and you will find everything delicious. And wherefore should you not, when all the celebrated *chefs* of a celebrated art lay their votive offerings at the shrine of—say gastronomy. The hospitalities of the society are besides very wide, and the *politesse* of their nation renders everything exceptionally fine. Their entertainment last night was after their customary elaborate fashion. The supper-room was laid out to accommodate a very large number of guests, and all the delicacies of the French culinary art were displayed in their most advanced stages of perfection. In the ball-room the decorations were simple, but, at all events, very suitable. The order of dancing was elaborate and agreeably varied, and Grafulla's excellent band supplied the music. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the arrangements of the several committees. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and shortly after 10 o'clock dancing commenced. It was preceded by a march named after the society, "Culinaire Philanthropiqe," which was the accompaniment of the customary grand entry and promenade. A quadrille followed, then a waltz, and, of course, all the other forms and varieties of dancing. Supper was served at a suitable time, then the dancing was renewed, and the festivities were carried through the small hours, and were fast progressing toward the large ones again when the pleasant entertainment terminated.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Mrs. Charlotte Nues, a widow lady, forty years old, living at No. 1 Morris street, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by taking Paris green, while temporarily insane. Some years ago her husband failed in business, and she was reduced to comparatively straitened circumstances. This change in social condition so preyed on her mind, that she became subject to fits of insanity, during one of which she committed suicide. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—This forenoon a coal-shed on Craft's wharf, in South Boston, fell from the large mass of snow on the roof just as a sled was backing in, killing the teamster, Bartholomew Crane, fatally injuring Dennis Coughlin, a wharf hand, and injuring two others.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. J. Dana, United States Army, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Harrisburg, are at the Brevoort House.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford; John S. Eldridge, of Boston, and Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University; Capt. J. C. Febiger, United States Navy, and Gen. Joseph Hooker, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Commander Thomas L. Swann, United States Navy, and Hon. Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

DISEASED LUNGS are not incurable. Even when the mischief is far advanced, the cough terrible, the night sweats profuse, the expectorations viscid, DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS will save the sufferer.

CARBOLIC SALVE infallibly heals all cuts, bruises, scalds, local eruptions, and discharging sores.

The most violent Jumping Toothache is instantly stopped by DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
No. 8 College place.
Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Nor Greasy or Sticky,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A *perfect* hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

GREENBACKS REDEEMED AT PAR IN "GUANACO UMBRELLAS," at No. 405 Broadway, thus settling the financial question satisfactorily to all.—*Advertisement.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Don't Cough and Wheeze, Annoying Every-body in church and elsewhere, but use GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and be well.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BUFFINTON—SHAPTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, Milburn, N. J., by Rev. D. M. Walcott, EDWARD A. BUFFINTON, of Fall River, Mass., to MARY A., eldest daughter of William and Rebecca Shapter.

BURTIS—HEALD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874, at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., by Rev. Daniel March, D. D., of Philadelphia, A. MARTIN BURTIS to MARY E., daughter of Daniel A. Heald, Esq.

COFFIN—TAFFT.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874, in San Francisco, Cal., by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., JOSEPH W. COFFIN, of Irvington, N. Y., to LOLITA F., daughter of the late Dexter Tafft, of the former city.

COFFIN—SLOANE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., to EUPHEMIA, daughter of William Sloane, Esq., all of this City.

CLARKE—CURTISS.—At the residence of the bride, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Mr. HENRY CLARKE, of Connecticut, to Miss SUSIE M., daughter of Charles Curtiss, of this City.

GLENTWORTH—GLENTWORTH.—At Boston, Feb. 3, by Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, JAMES LINTON GLENTWORTH, of New-York, to CARRIE E., only child of the late Dr. Horatio N. Glentworth, United States navy. No cards.

THAYER—VOSE.—Feb. 4, at Collegiate Church, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, D. G. THAYER to HELEN L. BATES, daughter of C. L. Vose.

WAITE—TURNBULL.—In the City of Baltimore, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Milton Peck, JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Mr. John Turnbull, Jr., and niece of the officiating clergyman, to SAMUEL RICHARD WAITE, all of Baltimore.

WOOLSEY—BUCHANAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. CHARLES WOOLSEY to CHRISTINA BUCHANAN.

DIED.

BOND.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, J. EDWIN F. BOND, son of Susan S. and the late J. Edwin Bond, in the [illegible] year of his age. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 112 East 104th st., [illegible]

BROOKS.—In this City, Wednesday, Feb. 4, CATHERINE A., wife of Daniel H. Brooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CARPENTER.—At Newark, N. J., Wednesday, P. M., Capt. BENJAMIN CARPENTER, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's *Herald*.

CHURCH.—On the 3d inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, John Warren, in New-York, PHILIP CHURCH, in the 59th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to the family residence at Belvidere. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Angelica, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DILLINGHAM.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, at the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. J. F. Tallman, No. 345 East 116th st., after a lingering illness, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 12:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 11:20 o'clock.

DUVALL.—On Feb. 3, DANIEL S. DUVALL, son of J. W. and Eliza A. Duvall, aged 36 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers, at College Point, Long Island, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

GLASER.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on the morning of Feb. 4, ANDREW GLASER, Sr., aged 63.

Funeral will take place from the residence of deceased, at Fort Lee, Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives, and members of Germania Lodge No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.

☞ Western papers please copy.

HALL.—At Jacksonville, Windham County, Vt., Jan. 10, 1874, MATILDA, wife of Rev. Wm. D. Hall, aged 19 years, 11 months and 4 days, daughter at Peter and Sarah Van Valer, formerly of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HART.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1874, FRANCES GERTRUDE, in the 10th year of her age, daughter of Charles and Esther Hart.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 1 P. M., from No. 106 Sands st.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Cleveland, Ohio, on 28th ult., SARAH R., wife of Samuel B. Jackson and daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Jackson, of Belleville, Ohio.

MORGAN.—At Washington Hollow, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM H., second son of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members and ex-members of the Eighth Company and Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, and the members of Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 409 West 22d st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT—Special Notice.—The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, WM. H. MORGAN, from his late residence, No. 409 West 22d st., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

McNULTY.—At the residence of her son, Montrose, N. J., Feb. 4, 1874, in the 54th year of her age, AUGUSTA REBECCA, widow of the late Albert McNulty.

The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

McGIBBON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, GEORGE R. McGIBBON, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave 23d st. ferry at 11:45 A. M., and Chambers st. 12 noon.

ROSS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, ROBERT J. ROSS, only son of George and Eliza J. Ross, aged 29 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 202 West 46th st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RITCHIE.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, Capt. DAVID RITCHIE, United States Revenue Marine, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, at Bay Shore, Long Island, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave South-side Railroad depot, foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, at No. 8 West 39th st., in the 22d year of his age, GEORGE O., son of Chas. L. and Jane P. Richards.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SEE.—At Dayton, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, of pneumonia, JOSEPH SEE, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Leander See, Storms st., Tarrytown, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends from New-York and vicinity can take the 1 P. M. train from Hudson River Railroad Depot, at 30th st.

SELLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 2, LOUIS SELLE, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the Liederkranz are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., from the St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

SMITH.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, CHARLES MCKNIGHT SMITH, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and members of the State and Middlesex County Medical Societies, and the profession generally, are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains from Jersey City at 10 A. M. and return at 4 P. M.

STIVERS.—MARY FRANCES, beloved wife of Geo. E. W. Stivers, after a short illness, age 25 years, 11 months, 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Disciples, corner of Madison av. and 45th st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., also the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. De Witt Clinton, Chapter No. 142; also members of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, are all cordially invited to attend.

VAN ALEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, JAMES J. VAN ALEN, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Fort Washington, on Saturday next, at 1:30 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad train will leave 30th st. at 1 P. M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

WHELP.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, JOHN WHELP, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Summerfield M. E. Church, West Port Richmond, on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Richmond to meet the 1 o'clock boat from foot of Dey st., New-York.

WOOD.—In Paris, France, Jan. 14, 1874, THOMAS HOSMER WOOD, of Utica, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age.

WOODHULL.—Feb. 2, PHEBE, relict of Wm. Woodhull, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 184 Henry st., on Thursday next, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD
PANACEA
—AND—
FAMILY
LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is, of all others, the remedy you want, for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

DR. HEATH'S RESTORED PATIENTS ARE those who had been told by half a score or more of the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe their lives could only be prolonged. Understand, he does not prescribe the GREAT BETHESDA SPRING WATER unless the patient's condition is suitable for it; but with the existing complications removed it is an UNFAILING SPECIFIC in Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Paralysis, Calculi, Incontinence, Urinary, Uterine and Liver Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, and Chronic Diarrhœa. Pamphlets, with descriptive treatment and cures, free. Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. NEWTON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE will soon be ready for publication. A valuable treatise, containing extracts from this work on dyspepsia and constipation, sent upon receipt of two three cent stamps. Address MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, No. 34 Bond st.

THE HOLDERS OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (Eastern section) may receive a return dividend upon their assessments by applying to J. Augustus Johnson, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, at his offices, No. 26 Exchange place.

SERMON THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
by
REV. J. HYATT SMITH,
in the
HARVARD ROOMS, 6TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
THE BALLAD; Its Nature and Literary Affinities.
MODERN SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY AND RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.
INDUCTIVE THEOLOGY.
MASSON'S MILTON AND HIS TIMES.
MIND AND THE SCIENCE OF ENERGY.
REVISION OF THE TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
MR. BRIGHT'S RETURN TO THE MINISTRY.
HENRY THOREAU: The Poet Naturalist.
MR. MILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

LATELY PUBLISHED.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.
Price of either of the above, $4 a year; the two together $7 a year. Blackwood and the Four Reviews reprinted by us, only $15 a year.
Subscribe or send for Circular, &c.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 140 Fulton st., New-York.

"OFF THE TRACK;" THE ONE WHO IS ALWAYS growling, scolding, fault-finding, and making others miserable who would otherwise be happy and content. Such should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only $3 a year, and try to get a little sunshine into their frowning faces. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at No. 171 East Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

CHARLICK'S REAL ESTATE.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

ITALIAN LABORERS PAID OUT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS FOR DOING WORK FOR CHARLICK—$25,660 WORTH OF PROPERTY MADE WORTH $200,000.

There have appeared within the past five days two separate charges to the effect that there have been two proposals of $30,000 each made to the Board of Police Commissioners for the filling in by the Bureau of Street-cleaning, under the control of the Commissioners, of certain sunken lots on water front property owned by private parties. The first of these charges was contained in the letter from "Tax-payer" to Controller Green, published on Friday last, and the next was contained in the interview with Police Commissioner Russell, reported in THE TIMES of Sunday, in which that gentleman stated that a responsible business man and property-owner had appeared before the board, at its session on Friday, and offered $30,000 for the filling in of certain property held by him, on Newtown Creek, Long Island City. This last piece of property was said to be opposite a certain other parcel of land owned by Commissioner Oliver Charlick, which it was vaguely asserted had been filled in at the expense of the City, through the power Charlick holds as Commissioner in directing the action of the Street-cleaning Bureau. Ascertaining that the gentleman who made the proposition to the board on Friday last was a Mr. Francis Pidgeon, doing business on Central avenue, Long Island City, near the bridge over Newtown Creek, a reporter called on him yesterday to ascertain the precise nature of his proposal and the service required, as well as to learn whether Charlick's property had been filled in at the expense of the people of New-York City. Mr. Pidgeon is a contractor, a specialty of whose business is the filling in of water property, building of piers, bulk-heads, &c., and his opinions may, therefore, be fairly considered as those of an expert. He has been many years at Hunter's Point, Newtown, and that vicinity, and has known Charlick for a dozen years at least. Upon being informed as to the object of the visit made to him, Mr. Pidgeon, without any hesitation, stated that he had appeared before the Police Board on Friday last and made the tender as reported, and that he had since then learned that Commissioner Charlick, after the speaker's retirement from the room, had directed the Clerk not to make any record on the minutes of the fact that such an offer had been made. This fact had been communicated to Mr. Pidgeon by his son. Commissioner Russell also states this to be a fact.

In answer to varied inquiries Mr. Pidgeon gave the following particulars: The property owned by Commissioner Charlick, or if not by him, by the Long Island Railroad Company—in which latter event Mayor Havemeyer would also be interested, as he is also heavily concerned in the road—was about twenty-five acres in extent, and, in its general conformation, was an almost round plot. It was purchased by Charlick about six years ago from the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery at a gross cost of $25,000. To begin with, the land was a great bargain, and Mr. Pidgeon himself would have given for it the sum paid by Charlick. At that time the land was substantially what is known as swamp or salt-meadow land, some portions of it being perhaps a few inches higher than others. At intervals, since its purchase, some little filling in was done; but about the month of July, last Summer, the work was renewed with considerable activity. The scows which brought the filling were the Corporation scows from New-York City, under the control of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and there was an average of probably four or five scow-loads per day brought up to Mr. Charlick's bulk-head and discharged. The scows were towed by the tugs belonging to the bureau, and nearly the whole of the handling of the filling was done by Italian workmen. These men unloaded the scows and carried the filling from the water line in ordinary one-horse dirt-carts, so as to place it on the lots wherever required in the filling-up process. He could not say whether these men were also in the employ of the City of New-York; but it was a matter of common report all around the "Point" that they were not only drawn from the forces of the Street-cleaning Bureau, but that they were actually paid out of the New-York Treasury while working for the improvement of Charlick's private property at Hunter's Point. As nearly as could be estimated now, there were about 400 scow-loads of filling put on Charlick's lots last Summer by the New-York City scows, the work having been carried on through the months of July and August and nearly, if not quite, to the end of September. Judging by the capacity of his own scows—and he owns quite a number of various sizes—Mr. Pidgeon says that Charlick's scow-loads must have contained each about 300 cubic yards of filling. The fair capacity of such scows would be about equal to 160 or 180 cubic yards of cellar-dirt, or dirt usually taken from excavations, but it must be remembered that this is moist and heavy. Street-sweepings and such stuff as is furnished by the Street-cleaning Bureau is very much dryer and lighter, and a scow will carry considerably more of it. As a general thing, Charlick's Police Department scows were high heaped with "filling." The general direction of Newtown Creek is from east to west, falling into East River close by the Hunter's Point and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. It is navigable for a distance of at least two and a half miles from its outlet for barges and other vessels drawing seven or eight feet of water. Opposite Mr. Charlick's newly and cheaply filled-in lots there is a draft of sixteen feet at low tide, and the channel from his bulkheads to the bulkheads opposite is 250 feet wide. His lots are situated about 2,500 yards from the East River, so it will be readily conceived how valuable they have become from their water privilege and the fact that they are now serviceable, and how valuable also all water front must be *per se* on a stream having such a good draft of water. Mr. Pidgeon thinks that Charlick's lots are now worth, at a fair valuation, $200,000, though he says the appreciation is not altogether due to the improvements; but he bought them originally at a very low figure.

One of the general obstacles thrown in the way of the acceptance of Mr. Pidgeon's offer, before the board, by Mr. Charlick, was that, owing to the depth of the lots, a great deal of labor would be required in carrying the filling so far back from the Newtown Creek bulkheads; but Mr. Pidgeon says he has already surveyed the frontage along the little creek on the east, and that he will make this bulkhead at once if the Police Board accept his proposal. By this means the filling can be unloaded from the scows along two frontages, the latter reaching back to the rear line of the lots, so that Mr. Charlick's objection was frivolous and untenable. His general demeanor, however, was such that Mr. Pidgeon did not see any reasonable hope of having his proposition accepted. In a general light it would be enough that Mr. Pidgeon is at Hunter's Point and might some day be in the way of the Long Island Railroad, or Mr. Havemeyer, or Mr. Charlick—or all three, or both. While the reporter was present Mr. Pidgeon made a calculation, and ascertained that the amount of filling required for his lots was about 450,000 cubic yards. When he was before the board, the clerk who was helping Charlick out with his objections figured it out so as to appear that it would take 3,000 scow-loads to fill in Mr. Pidgeon's lots. Mr. Pidgeon says the clerk took the basis of about 150 cubic yards to the scow load, but that he himself is well enough posted to know that that was a cellar-dirt estimate, and not for light fillings, of which a scow, by heaping it up, can carry 300 yards without drawing too deeply in the water. He says 1,500 scow-loads will do the business, if the scows are fairly loaded. As to the question whether this is a fair offer of his, Mr. Pidgeon says that is not altogether the question. The real question is a matter of $30,000 against nothing—or, can Charlick get his private work done for nothing, at the public expense, which other people are willing to pay something considerable for?

The reporter also conversed with Mr. H. S. Anable, agent of Union College, which owns other large properties in the vicinity. Mr. Anable said that Mr. Charlick told him, when he purchased the property in question, that he "purchased it for the Long Island Railroad Company, *if they wanted it.*" This fact serves to show, therefore, that at that time at least, if not at present, the title was vested in Charlick solely, though it may since have been sold by him to the company, which corporation is simply Charlick & Havemeyer.

Subsequently the reporter visited the Charlick property. It is about five or six blocks distant from the ferry gates, and is filled to a height of about six feet above high water. Already a railroad track has been extended to it by a switch and curve from the main line of Charlick & Havemeyer's railroad. There were four or five manure barges lying alongside the newly-made wharf, and on the dock itself there were two or three railroad tracks laid, having on them about fifteen manure trucks. Nearly all the trucks were laden with manure from the barges. The other trucks were being loaded from the barges by a steam derrick, the connections from the derrick engine-house running along the whole front of the bulkhead. As the reporter left, a small locomotive came snorting around the curve on to the dock, to haul away the train of heavily-laden manure trucks. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Charlick's lots, of which the people of New-York paid for the filling-in, are already beginning to yield him revenue.

The next effort of the reporter was to find whether the Italian laborers spoken of by Mr. Pidgeon were paid by the City of New-York while doing Mr. Charlick's private work and increasing the value of his possessions, or whether Mr. Charlick paid them himself. The street leading from the ferry runs within a few hundred yards of the Charlick lots, and there are a number of taverns and saloons along the thoroughfare. The reporter called at some of these and inquired whether, at the time the lots were being filled in for Charlick, any of the Italian laborers engaged in the work came to these places for liquor or beer, and whether at such times any expressions were used by them showing that they received their pay from Charlick or the railroad company. It will be borne in mind that these are the men who did the filling-in work, after the stuff was landed from the scows. The statements of people in these saloons was convincing of the fact that all the laborers, foremen and all, were paid out of the Treasury of New-York City.

William Heaney, proprietor of one of these saloons, and whose name is conspicuous over his door-way, so that he may be called on readily by all who wish his views, stated that when the lots were being filled, workmen frequently came to his saloon for drinks; that the Italians usually purchased their beer by the quart; that the foremen were always white men, *i. e.*, English-speaking men, Irish, Englishmen, or Americans; that he has heard the foremen say at various time, "Jack," or "Bill," (as the case might be,) "come let us go down to the bulkhead, it's time we were back at the job!" That "Jack," or the person addressed, also employed on the job, has frequently made a reply substantially: "Oh, [——] I aint going down there for an hour yet; what is the use? The City is paying for the job."

The assumption is fair that all these men knew who they received their pay from. Mr. Heaney added that in the estimation of the foremen, that Italian who picked out the most bones, rags, bottles, and iron, was "the best man." These spoils were the perquisites of the foremen.

DELINQUENT COUNTY TREASURERS.

REPORT OF CONTROLLER HOPKINS OF THE BALANCES DUE THE STATE.

The following is Controller Hopkins' report to the Assembly in full of the several amounts due the State from County Treasurers, of which mention has been made in our special telegrams from Albany:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1874.

To the Assembly:

In answer to a resolution adopted by your honorable body in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the Controller be respectfully requested to furnish this House with a statement setting forth:

1. The names of the several County Treasurers in arrears on account of State taxes and the amount due from such counties respectively, at the close of the last fiscal year.

2. What proceedings have been instituted to enforce payment of the same either against the Treasurer personally or on the bond given to the State to secure the payment of such taxes, the date of such proceedings, severally, (if any,) and

3. Any other information or suggestion which may be proper to communicate to the Legislature in relation thereto, to the end that practical effect may be given to the recommendation of the Governor in the message recently submitted to the Legislature in regard to the payment of State taxes."

I herewith submit a statement showing the balances due from the several counties in the State on account of State tax on the 30th September, 1873, and the unpaid balances of said tax on the 27th January, 1874:

The balance due from Columbia County is on account of the tax of 1871. Suits are now pending against Richard F. Clarke, the defaulting Treasurer, and also against his sureties. Payment of the balances due from Delaware and Fulton Counties was made in the Treasury this day. The three and a half mill deficiency tax authorized by the Legislature of 1872 was not levied in the Counties of Kings, New-York, Schuyler and Westchester, hence the large balances due from these counties. Prosecutions had been ordered before the adoption of the foregoing resolution for the recovery of the amounts due from the Counties of Columbia, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Rockland, Tompkins, and Wayne, on the bonds of the County Treasurers. In the Counties of Ontario, Tompkins, and Wayne, the Treasurers refuse to pay into the State Treasury the amount of the three and a half mill deficiency tax of 1872, although the same was levied and collected; the Boards of Supervisors of the last two named counties having directed their Treasurers to withhold the amount from the State Treasury, as I am informed.

In reply to the last paragraph of the resolution, I would respectfully repeat the recommendation made in my recent annual report relating to the subject: That provision be made by law requiring all the counties of the State to assess and levy the State taxes which they are severally required to pay within the same calendar year in which they are authorized to be levied, and giving the Controller power to enforce the law if any county shall neglect or refuse to comply with it, and compel the payment of the tax into the Treasury.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.

Balances Due.

Statement showing the balances due from the several County Treasurers, or counties, on account of State tax, on the 30th September, 1873, and also the unpaid balances of said tax on the 27th January, 1874:

Counties. / Treasurers.	Balances Sept. 30. 1873.	Balances Jan. 27. 1874.
Allegany—		
D. D. Gardiner	$523 55	......
Broome—		
A. C. Matthews	24,014 44	......
Cattaraugus—		
Alonzo Hawley	3,280 74	......
Chautauqua—		
S. Williams	15,919 00	......
Chenango—		
John R. Van Wagenen	228 18	......
Clinton—		
D. F. Doble	2,170 34	......
Columbia—		
R. F. Clarke, (tax 1871)	48,227 76	48,227 76
Cortland—		
A. S. Waters	327 93	214 23
Delaware—		
F. F. McIntosh	7,247 64	3,247 64 [Paid Jan. 20.]
Dutchess—		
W. C. Fonda	67,901 30	......
Erie—		
Wm. B. Sirret	181,757 98	......
Essex—		
O. Abel, Jr.	4,103 86	......
Franklin—		
W. D. Brennan	1,475 22	......
Fulton—		
Jas P. Argersinger	2,311 51	2,311 51 [Paid Jan. 29.]
Genesee—		
A. D. Fryon	3,250 99	2,033 98
Greene—		
F. Hill	725 11	......
Herkimer—		
A. D. Marshall	7,923 88	......
Kings—		
Thos. A. Gardiner	682,988 13	682,988 13
Monroe—		
George N. Deming Chas. P. Achilles	142,871 53	72,871 53
Montgomery—		
Alonzo De Forest	10,776 87	......
New-York—		
George W. Lane	6,955,185 77	4,689,387 72
Niagara—		
S. C. Lewis	42,986 04	......
Oneida—		
Wm. McPherson	1,659 91	......
Onondaga—		
Park Wheeler–$3,562 87 Geo. H. Gilbert..5,487 85 C. W. Ostrander.1,500 00	10,550 72	10,550 72
Ontario—		
G. N. Williams	67,261 30	67,261 30
Oswego—		
L. H. Conklin	13,878 31	......
Putnam—		
A. Ryder	21,374 72	21,374 72
Queens—		
Geo. W. Bergen	72,017 71	27,017 71
Rensselaer—		
S. O. Gleason	82,894 96	......
Richmond—		
A. Winant	48,821 96	48,821 96
Rock Island—		
John B. Gurnee*	4,092 97	......
Saratoga—		
H. A. Mann	14,587 06	......
Schenectady—		
N. I. Schermerhorn	8,222 36	......
Schoharie—		
James O. Williams	17,566 49	......
Schuyler—		
Abraham S. Stothoff	27,041 16	27,041 16
Seneca—		
J. M. Martin	9,087 13	......
St. Lawrence—		
H. H. Redway	1,630 81	......
Steuben—		
Peter Halsey	132 65	......
Suffolk—		
S. F. French	4,488 45	......
Tioga—		
E. W. Stone	1,397 84	......
Tompkins—		
George H. Bristol	38,072 42	28,301 48
Ulster—		
Jacob M. Hasbrouck	17,466 79	6,798 48
Warren—		
Miles Thomas	17,899 60	12,513 79
Washington—		
J. M. Northrup	678 78	......
Wayne—		
W. R. Stultz	76,256 87	52,092 19
Westchester—		
N. H. Odell	208,448 08	208,448 08
Wyoming—		
H. A. Dudley	14,415 88	......
Total	$8,984,892 79	$5,961,494 09

*Exclusive of $21,183 20, old balance on tax of 1868, M. D. Bogert, late Treasurer.

ANOTHER DESPERADO SENT TO PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

William Cresswell, better known as the notorious burglar, "Bill" Connor, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with burglary in the first degree. The evidence disclosed the facts that on the evening of the 30th of January the prisoner was seen leaving the dwelling-house of Francis De Griesche, at No. 276 Stanton street, by the proprietor, who gave chase and raised an alarm. The prisoner ran along Columbia street, but was overtaken by Officer Dalton, who had heard the alarm. The prisoner struck the officer two blows on the head with a revolver and broke loose. The officer, however, quickly recovered himself, and again pursued the runaway, who turned and fired two shots at his pursuer. Connor was finally captured, and on being searched the revolver, containing four cartridges, a small "jimmy," a pair of nippers, and a night-key were found on his person. At the station-house Connor admitted that he was an old offender, and stated that he was tired of the life led by him. An examination of Mr. De Griesche's residence showed that the parlor door had been broken open, but none of the property had been disturbed. The jury promptly found the prisoner guilty. Assistant District Attorney Rollins informed the court that Cresswell had only just come from State Prison, having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the 8th of May, 1869. The prisoner had also been indicted for feloniously assaulting Officer Dalton, but in view of the sentence which it was in the power of the court to impose on the verdict just rendered, Mr. Rollins did not wish to press the second charge. Recorder Hackett, addressing the prisoner, said he was a notorious criminal, and had not only been guilty of burglary, but had also attempted to take the life of an officer. He deserved no mercy, and the court would, therefore, sentence him to twenty years in State Prison.

CORRUPT POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST CHARLICK—MANIPULATING INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—ANCIENT WATCHMEN.

An application was made yesterday by Geo. W. Windgate, in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett, for an order to have Police Commissioner Charlick examined in connection with charges of fraud and neglect and violation of duty at the last election. The application was based upon the affidavits of John Kelly, John W. Chandler, Hugh Taylor, John Stephenson, and Joseph Haight. Judge Barrett took the papers and stated that he would bring down the order to-day. By the thirteenth section of the act passed May 14, 1872, relating to elections in the City and County of New-York it is provided that all inspectors of elections and poll clerks shall be selected and appointed by the Board of Police, and that it shall be the duty of the board to select annually four Inspectors to serve in each election district, two of whom in State issues shall be of different political faith and opinions from their associates. Those appointed to represent the party in political minority are to be named solely, according to the act, by such Commissioners of the Police as are the representatives of minority party. It is also provided that the Inspectors shall be appointed at a regular meeting of the board, at which all the Commissioners were present. It is charged in the affidavits that in violation of these provisions Oliver Charlick had the inspectors of elections appointed by a subcommittee composed of himself and Mr. Hugh Gardner, and that by this means Commissioners Duryee and Russell were deprived of any voice or authority in the appointments made. A resolution was brought before the Board of Police 13th August 1st, and was passed by the votes of Commissioners Charlick, Smith, and Gardner, composing a majority of the board, and against the protest of Commissioners Duryee and Russell, by which Charlick and Gardner were appointed to form the subcommittee. The inspectors appointed by this committee were not confirmed by the board prior to the election, and when the appointments made by Charlick and Gardner were confirmed, five days after the election, it was in consequence of their own votes on the subject. The affidavits allege that this conduct was corrupt and willful on the part of Commissioners Charlick, Smith, and Gardner, and was corruptly and willfully intended to secure the appointment of a class of inspectors, who, by fraudulent conduct at the polls, violated the duties imposed upon them. The removal of several inspectors in the Eighteenth Assembly District is referred to as a violation of the provisions of the laws of 1872. It is also charged that Charlick, although bound to appoint as inspectors of election only such persons as should be impartial and upright in the discharge of their duties, announced shortly before the election that he would appoint as inspectors in the Twenty-first Assembly District only such persons as were friendly to Harry Genet, and such, in fact, as should be named by Genet, whose election, it is claimed, Commissioner Gardner, Smith, and Charlick were desirous of securing, and that this declaration was carried into effect by appointing those who were selected by Genet. The order issued to the Police force of the City the evening before the election, signed by the President, which directed that the watchers should remain outside the railing of the polling-places, is referred to as being given without the sanction of the board, and intended to prevent the watchers from being able to ascertain whether the canvass was regularly conducted, and in consequence of which a number of frauds were committed in different Assembly Districts.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTS.

TRIAL OF CHRISTIAN MAYER—THE JURY CANNOT AGREE TO A VERDICT.

The trial of Christian Mayer, charged with assaulting Sergt. Berghold, of the Seventeenth Precinct, with a carpenter's hammer, at Tompkins square, on the day of the riots, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the prisoner read a number of requests to charge, which were all denied by the Recorder with the exception of the first, stating that the prisoner had a legal right to enter the square on the day in question. Recorder Hackett in his charge to the jury, reviewed the evidence at length, and said that the only question to be considered by the jury was whether or not the prisoner had committed an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. The officer was discharging his duty at the time he was assaulted, and there was no evidence, except that of the prisoner, to show that he had been assaulted until after he had struck the officer. It was for the jury to say which of the stories of the origin of the conflict they would believe. They were at liberty to find the prisoner guilty either of an assault with intent to kill, of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, or of a simple assault and battery. The jury were also at liberty to acquit the prisoner, if they believed that he committed the assault in self-defense. The jury retired at 11:30 A. M., and at 4 in the afternoon came into court, and announced that there was no possibility of their agreeing to a verdict. They were then discharged, and the prisoner was remanded. The jury stood nine for conviction of a simple assault and battery, and three for acquittal.

TRIAL OF A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Alfred Jacques, a tailor, indicted on two charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods, was placed on trial yesterday on one of the charges before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. From the evidence it appeared that on the 3d of January the store of Mozer & Stevens, at No. 84 Franklin street, was entered by means of false keys, and sixty-nine shawls, valued at $300, stolen therefrom. On the 14th of January Officer Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, accompanied by three other officers, acting on information received, proceeded to No. 419 East Sixteenth street, and saw Henry Garnet, who the prisoner says is his son, together with two men named Williams, leave the place. These men were arrested by the officers, pleaded guilty, and were sent to State Prison. Officer Stevens went into the "fence," at No. 419 East Sixteenth street, and finding the door of the front room locked broke it open. The room was devoid of furniture, but in it the officer found an open chest containing about 100 skeleton keys, fifty lock-picks, and fifteen files, and in the back room thirty suits of theatrical costumes, twenty-two cases of druggists' scales, and a sewing-machine, all recognized as stolen property, together with three of the shawls stolen from the store of Mozer & Stevens. The officer arrested Jacques in the hallway, and he admitted that the apartments were rented by him, but said that the stolen property had been brought there by his son (Garnet) and his accomplices. The prisoner, in his own behalf, testified that he had seen the property brought in, but denied that he knew it to be stolen. Although the case against the prisoner, who is a well-known receiver of stolen goods, was fully proved, the jury, to the astonishment of everybody, found him not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that he had another indictment of the same character against the prisoner, and asked that he be remanded. Jacques was accordingly remanded to the Tombs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Robert Short and Albert Berry pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. ....Daniel Clarke pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.....Two lads named James Campbell and John Wallace pleaded guilty to burglary, and were sent to the House of Refuge....James Manning pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William H. Creighton, a pickpocket, who was arrested in the act of picking the pocket of Edward H. Cole, by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Louis Burgard pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the House of Refuge....Louis Hilerio pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....James Young pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

AN UNPROTECTED DISTRICT.

The course of the Board of Assistant Aldermen declining to take immediate action on the resolution providing that an engine company shall be located in certain premises in Fifty-ninth street, so as to protect the district from a repetition of the Stiner calamity, is a constant source of complaint by the Fire Commissioners and the citizens who reside in the neighborhood. Alderman Morris, who introduced the resolution in his board, has been waited on by many property-owners, who have denounced the tardy action of the Assistants as one not only dangerous but without a precedent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company held a meeting at the offices of the company, in the Grand Opera-house, yesterday. During the session the committee expressed great satisfaction at the success which had attended the negotiation of the new Erie loan in London, and their high sense of appreciation of the energy and ability which had characterized Messrs. James McHenry and Peter F. Watson, the President, in the negotiation. An announcement was also made that the work of laying the double track was to be pushed forward with increased activity.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.

The Senate met at 11, and after the reading of the journal Mr. Tobey offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections have power to send for persons and papers in the matter of the petition of Wm. Yeomans, Jr., for the seat of Hon. James G. Thompson as Senator from the Twenty-third District.

The resolution was adopted.

THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CASE.

The Abbott-Madden case was then taken up.

Mr. WOODIN said this case was attracting wide attention not only in this but in other States. It is not only important to the gentlemen themselves but to their constituents, and to the people of the State, and is even of national importance, as the present Senate will have to elect an United States Senator. It was also important as making a precedent, no similar case having heretofore come before this body. The question also involves the integrity of the Senate in so far as it is our duty to see that no person has a seat here unless he is entitled to it by the will of the people. With reference to the character which some Senators have sought to impress upon this question, claiming that indecent haste was being taken in prosecuting the case, the speaker denied any haste. It was justice to the people of the Tenth Senatorial District that was demanded. He denied also that any Republican caucus had ever been held on the subject. He had forgotten that either Mr. Abbott or Mr. Madden belonged to any political party, and like every other Republican Senator had considered the question simply on its merits. A month had elapsed, and yet the question is unsettled. He proceeded to give figures from the printed election returns of the district, except Fallsburg and Forestburg, which were not returned to the county canvasser. Had they been counted in, Mr. Madden would have received the certificate of election from that district, and Mr. Abbott would not occupy the seat he does now, which, in the opinion of the speaker, was an usurpation on the part of Mr. Abbott. The Senate had the constitutional right to place Mr. Madden in the seat to which he was elected. If the County Canvassers had not done their duty, it was the right of the Senate to see to it that the wishes of the voters of the Tenth Senatorial District should be carried out. The Board of County Canvassers had no right to reject any returns. Their duties are merely ministerial. Had they any other powers, such boards could rule and override the wishes of any community. He quoted from the statutes as to who were qualified voters and regarding the duties of inspectors of elections, Boards of Canvass, and of Boards of County Canvassers in making out their returns. He claimed that the county canvassers in rejecting the returns of the two election districts had committed a gross violation of law, and quoted numerous sections from the statutes bearing on the duties of canvassers. He did not concede a single flaw in the election of Edward S. Madden. The case of Baker vs. Gregory, in Putnam County, was somewhat similar. The case of John E. Shanks and Mr. Neff, from the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, is, in all respects, like the one now under consideration. Mr. Abbot holds his seat through the fraudulent rejection of ballots by the Board of Canvassers of Orange County, and hence the duty of the Senate is clear in giving to Mr. Madden the seat to which he is entitled. He favored giving the seat to Mr. Madden and allowing Mr. Abbott to contest.

Mr. GANSON (Dem.) said that Mr. Abbott came here Jan. 6 with the official document entitling him to a seat in the Senate, and was sworn in. Later, Mr. Madden came here and claimed the seat. Mr. Abbott denied the allegations in Mr. Madden's petition. The matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. Have they performed that duty? They have not. They refused Mr. Abbott the privilege of introducing evidence to prove his right to hold his seat. Neither of the contestants belong to the Democratic Party, and the minority, therefore, are indifferent. So far as party considerations are concerned Mr. Abbott is a Liberal Republican, while Mr. Madden is understood to be an illiberal Republican. The committee deprived Mr. Abbott of the privilege of proving that the returns from the two districts offered were not the genuine certificates of the inspectors of election. He illustrated his position by supposing a case in law where the Referee would only hear one side, and not allow the defendant to be heard. The committee erred in denying to Mr. Abbott the right to bring evidence, and the question should be recommitted to them to take evidence, and report their decision after a thorough examination of the entire case. All questions which interfere with the prompt decision of this matter should be brushed away, and the case referred back to the committee for a full and thorough investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.) claimed that it was the duty of the committee to have examined the entire case thoroughly, and report the results at length for the consideration of the Senate. The alleged certificate of returns in the Second District of Forrestburg, and now before the Senate, is full of glaring errors. While all the other Republican candidates on the ticket received but 24 votes in that little election district up in the mountains of Sullivan County, these returns have been altered so as to give Mr. Madden 76 out of the entire 104 votes cast. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Madden went up to that little mountain district on election day and used the "sinews of war" which he (Mr. Madden) so thoroughly understands, and secured 76 votes, while all his colleagues on the ticket received but 24? Mr. Abbott offered to prove that he had received 44 votes in that district, but the committee would not allow him. Mr. Johnson closed with an eloquent appeal to the Senators to drop all questions of party and vote upon the report intelligently and justly. He denied that the Democrats desired to postpone action on it. They stood ready to discuss and meet it fairly at any moment.

The Senate then took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

For the better administration of estates of deceased persons.

To amend the act to enable resident aliens to hold real estate.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Canada Railroad.

Mr. WEED called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to allow John George Milburn, an alien, to practice law in our courts, was lost.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill being again put, was passed—73 to 40.

To amend the charter of Hobart (late Geneva) College.

To amend the act regulating the fees of Coroners. Lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

To incorporate the McCoy Fund.

Amending the act to prevent cruelty to animals.

A concurrent resolution amending article 10 of the Constitution.

A concurrent resolution amending article 12 of the Constitution.

A concurrent resolution proposing amendments to articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution.

The vote rejecting the bill to fix the fees of Coroners was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

To confirm, reduce, and levy the assessment for improving Division avenue, Brooklyn.

To take turnpike roads and plank-roads for public highways.

To redistrict the town of Watervliet for the election of town officers.

To authorize the City of Rochester to levy a tax to complete the Genesee School.

Fixing the time of town meetings for the transaction of town business.

Amending the act relative to the records of Surrogates' Courts by having all the papers of predecessors filed.

For the further protection of the Solar salt fields at the head of Onondaga Lake.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. THURLOW WEED.

Mr. BATCHELLER rose and spoke as follows: I desire to offer a resolution which, in its character, is privileged. One of New-York's most distinguished citizens, a gentleman whom we have all known, if not personally we seem to know him personally by reason of his historic character connected with the public affairs of the State of New-York as well as our nation, is at present in our city. Fifty years ago he was a member of this body, and out of respect to this distinguished citizen, I now offer the following:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to Hon. Thurlow Weed, being one of the oldest surviving ex-members of this House, and in consideration of his distinguished and patriotic services to the State and nation, in times of both peace and war, as a simple, unofficial citizen, we hereby tender Hon. Thurlow Weed, during his stay at the capital, the privileges of the floor of this House.

Resolved, That the Speaker and Clerk be requested to tender this invitation to Mr. Weed and present him with an engrossed copy of the same.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BORDWELL—To supply the village of Niagara with water.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To provide rapid transit for New-York City. This bill has been already published.

By Mr. SCHERMAN—Prohibiting any person from selling, apprenticing, giving away, hiring, or otherwise disposing of minors, to any Italian or other person thus receiving children, for the purpose of having them sing, play on musical instruments, dance, black boots, sell newspapers, peddle, or engage in any mendicant or wandering business, under penalty of not less than $50, or more than $250, or imprisonment for not less than seventy-five days, or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. It also makes it lawful for alms-house authorities to apprehend any such child, and upon examination before a magistrate, if found to have been employed as prohibited, the child shall be committed to the custody of the almshouse authorities as a vagrant.

By Mr. PRINCE—Providing for the arbitration of mercantile disputes arising in the port of New-York. It provides that, after the passage of the act, all the legal powers conferred upon the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York may be exercised by arbitration, the arbitrator to be appointed by the Governor, at —— salary per annum. The Governor may also appoint as the arbitrator's clerk such person as the Chamber of Commerce may elect.

By Mr. WOOD—To authorize the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend its tracks through Forty-second street to North River, then through Lexington avenue to Sixty-ninth street, and then through that street to North River.

By Mr. COLAHAN—Amending the act providing for the keeping open of public offices in Kings County.

By Mr. PATTEN—To incorporate the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers.

By Mr. BADGER—Amending the License law.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. WIGHT—Adverse to the bill to extend the charter of the Suffolk Mutual Insurance Company. Agreed to.

By Mr. PRINCE—Relative to the Sixth District Police Court in New-York.

Also, regulating the commissions of brokers.

Also, to amend the act to fix salaries of Surrogates and County Judges.

Also, to legalize acts of J. Merideth Read, Jr.

Also, adverse to exempting the County of Erie from the act regulating the fees of Coroners, and the bill was rejected.

Also, adverse to incorporating the Twilight Association of New-York. Agreed to.

Also, adverse to the bill relative to lands devised by Harmanus Peck, deceased. Agreed to.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To repeal the act for a new City Prison in New-York.

By Mr. LYNDE, providing for the election of town auditors.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC SCHEME.

Mr. DEANE introduced a bill to change the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and extending its powers, and authorizing the City of New-York to guarantee interest on bonds to aid in its construction. The title expresses the object of the bill. It requires the company to construct its road from the Battery or Bowling Green to a connection with the New-York and Harlem Railroad at or above Forty-second street.

Adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 5 is as follows: Nos. 10, 59, 88, 87, 35, 11, 14, 17.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—29, Fraser vs. Doane, &c.; 54, Winchell vs. Winchell; 55, Same vs. Same; 61, Cashman, Executor, vs. Wood; 83, Brehmer, &c., vs. Sterry, &c.; 90½, Schiffer vs. Brummer; 91, The People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 93, Kittridge vs. Farmer; 98, Funk vs. Funk; 99, The People ex rel. Ferguson vs. Green; 100, The People ex rel. Bonynge vs. Green; 102, Hecker vs. Dart; 104, Same vs. Same; 112, In the matter, &c., of Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 120, Gawtrey vs. Baker; 124, Smith vs. Sussex Railroad Company; 125, Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 146, Bassford vs. Houghtaling; 154, Rogers vs. North American N. Pav. Company; 154½, Platt vs. Floyd; 155, Hallgarten vs. Eckert, &c.; call 176, Blewitt vs. Lamont.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—25, Hann vs. Voorhis et al.; 25½, Same vs. Same. Issues of Law and Fact—136, Hexter vs. Eckstein et al.; 141, Clark vs. Inglestrom et al.; 153, Neill vs. Ashcroft; 154, Moore vs. Young et al.; 155, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 156, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 157, Devine vs. Bird et al.; 158, Goldstein vs. Juch; 159, Nash vs. Combes; 160, Watson vs. McNamara; 161, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 162, Wood vs. Early et al.; 163, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 164, Cheatham vs. Acklin; 165, Catlin as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 166, Clark vs. Deacon; 167, Sammis vs. Kelso; 168, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 170, Joyce vs. Burke; 171, Casserly, as Receiver, vs. Manners; 172, Prime vs. Dale et al.; 173, Bennett, Administrator, &c., vs. Gawtry et al.; 174, Bennett, Administrator, vs. Soper et al.; 175, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 176, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 177, Smith vs. Morgan et al.; 178, Watson vs. Hockstaetter; 179, Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.; 180, Baker vs. Hogel et al.; 181, Smith vs. Franklin et al.; 182, Earle vs. Franklin et al.; 183, Beach vs. Collis, Jr. et al.; 184, Frieling vs. Frieling; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 186, Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah; 187, Cannis vs. Peterson; 188, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 189, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 190, Home Insurance Company vs. Watson et al.; 191, Kucks vs. Whitaker; 192, Sprague, Administratrix, &c. vs. Lazare et al.; 193, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 194½, Wiley vs. Shimmen; 195, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 196, Balke vs. Klebsch et al.; 197, Churchill vs. Kirwin et al.; 198, Koehler vs. Bendinger, Survivor, &c.; 199, Walsh vs. Clews et al.; 200, Mattison et al. vs. Webster et al.; 201, Angell, Executor, &c., et al. vs. Crawford, Jr., et al.; 202, Caldwell vs. Grinnell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1152, Johnson et al. vs. First National; 2964, Dyer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1226, Krunkel vs. Roemmelt et al.; 1620, High vs. Knuber et al.; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1472, Watkins vs. Karst; 1678, Livingston et al. vs. New-York Railroad Company; 1680, Holl vs. Glass; 1682, Herr vs. Fleischman et al.; 1684, Bostwick vs. Erben; 1688, Purves vs. Rochester Insole Manufacturing Company; 1690, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 1692, Mayer et al. vs. McCaffil et al.; 1694, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Alden et al.; 1696, Kaufman vs. Danzig et al.; 1698, Clews et al. vs. McGrath; 1700, Zahn vs. Hansen, impleaded; 1702, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Friedman; 1704, Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; 1712, Joseph vs. Bassford et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—715, Battersby vs. C. P. N. & E. R. Railroad Company; 505, Corry vs. Willier et al.; 1257, Boylan vs. Cook; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 473, Kunkle vs. Haley et al.; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1406, Coogan, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2963, —— vs. ——; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien; 1337, Tice vs. Buckram; 669½, Marshall vs. Fowler et al.; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 1118, Haffner vs. Winter et al.; 1223, Rogers et al. vs. Morton; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Will not be held until Monday, Feb. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, Sullivan vs. O'Roberts; 80, Murrell et al. vs. Beachtors; 726, Osborn et al. vs. Gantz, &c.; 740, Werner vs. Niegler; 744, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 788, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 204, Jones et al. vs. Haman; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 780, Bithorg vs. Chamberlain et al.; 608, Pomeroy vs. Gibson; 622, Iglestod vs. Buck; 28, Shafter vs. Doherty et al.; 688, Luppold vs. Ohumocht; 706, Schl vs. Gross; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 812, Mallony et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 472, Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser; 730, Urbach vs. Doughaday; 148, Hopkins vs. Bulkley; 796, Loaners' Bank vs. North Shore Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Loew, J.—12, Hopner vs. The Mayor, &c.; 16, Schepp vs. Mittnacht; 27, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 30, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2339, Sanderson vs. Peabody; 2623, Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohr; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 634, Daly vs. Grimley; 1524, Coe vs. Cassidy; 3374, Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1748, Draper vs. David; 1369, Bronck, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 2409, Barry vs. Coughlan; 2423, Hauff vs. Moon.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—136, Waring vs. Schultz; 2519, Jones vs. Wich; 1566, Sturgis vs. Wood; 2593, Kitchen vs. Butler; 2595, Disney vs. Marshall; 2596, Maucher vs. Attebrandt; 3920, Silover vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2524, Taylor vs. Brennan; 2576, Jaeyg vs. McNeice; 2598, Cleary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2599, Prius vs. Sage; 2600, O'Sheron vs. Wray; 2601, Larkin, Administratrix, vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3695, Claflin et al. vs. Heiler; 3622, Lion vs. Murray, Jr.; 3623, Lion vs. Ballou; 3116, Brown vs. Wernburger; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3653, Baker et al. vs. Swan; 2552, Guernsey et al. vs. Yenni; 3238, Dane vs. Cannon; 3906, Hasslacher vs. Campbell; 4231, Theler vs. Hewitt; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 2666, Manz vs. Dilger; 3224, McClane vs. Mott; 3234, Runk et al. vs. Menzee; 3246, Dougan vs. Schermerhorn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—4027, Hankinson vs. Davey; 3129, McArdle vs. Koehler; 4158, Deen vs. Wilson; 4165, Headley et al. vs. Pritchard et al.; 1437, Barton vs. Hermann; 2691, Hilmers et al. vs. Hartean; 3109, Bayliss vs. Briggs; 3175, Gebhart vs. Trather; 3587, Claflin et al. vs. Silver; 3833, Matthews vs. Fay; 4390, Martin vs. Wenborg et al.; 20[illegible]1, Burke vs. Smith; 3009, Solomon et al. vs. Solomon; 3021, Unkart et al. vs. Fitchell; 3023, McFarran vs. Parker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—2815, Bogardus vs. Gaston; 3163, Nickley vs. Hazlet et al.; 3299, Scherff vs. Wolff; 3149, O'Sullivan vs. Hughes; 3448, Tyson vs. The S. & I. Company; 3449, Isley et al. vs. Blunt, Jr.; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3686, Doellner vs. Ohm et al.; 3779, Goodheart et al. vs. Irving; 3948, Merrill vs. Laugh; 4057, Merchaut et al. vs. McCahill et al.; 4058, Jesselson et al. vs. Winter; 4151, Metzger vs. Rudesberger; 4133, Hofe vs. Leach et al.; 4107, Keith Nickle-plating Company vs. Schwab et al.; 4198, Dollner et al. vs. Isaacs; 4212, Stacy vs. Cushing; 4219, Reynolds et al. vs. Whiting et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Morris Higgins, rape; Thomas McCowan, robbery; James McGonigal, felonious assault and battery; William J. Dawson, felonious assault and battery; George Langworth, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Isaacs, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Gleason, burglary; William H. Johnson, John H. Williamson, burglary; Henry D. Johnson, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; George H. Johnson, Peter McLoughlin, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Thomas Smith, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Maher, Henry Dean, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Vincent Burgess, grand larceny; Alice Keegan, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—John E. Simmons, homicide; Mary H. Shurtliff and James C. Kelly, grand larceny, (second offense;) Kephard M. Jeldes, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Charles Ammon and Morris Rosenthal, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Martin vs. Lowensteine, &c.; National State Bank vs. Barr; Howarth vs. Webb; Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hetterick; Thompson vs. Sickles; memorandums.

Spofard vs. McPhail; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Morris vs. Barrett; Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch; motions granted.

Potter vs. Coulter; motion denied.

Freedman vs. Berge; judgment for plaintiff.

Gilbert vs. Coburn; default opened, &c.

Rusch vs. Lalor; granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Ordner vs. Gerken; motion denied, without costs.

Anner vs. Keyes; motion granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The report of the expenditures of the New-York Bridge Company for the month of January, which was yesterday submitted to Mayor Hunter, shows the expenditures for the month to be $138,754 02. The receipts on account of payment on capital stock, Brooklyn City bonds sold, and interest, amounted to $159,852.

QUESTIONABLE CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY.

In obedience to writs of mandamus, warrants have occasionally been drawn for the payment of claims against this County, which, on examination, were found to be of a questionable character. It is said that the Mayor received a warrant a few days ago for about $84,000 to carry on the Fourth avenue "improvement," which is progressing under the auspices of Commodore Vanderbilt, but he refused to sign it. This warrant and others were drawn in the Finance Department only in pursuance of certain laws, the passage of which was procured through the influence of interested parties. The Mayor now proposes to engage counsel, under the authority conferred on him by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed on Monday last. There seems, however, to be a difficulty in the way. The charter of 1873 authorizes only one official—the Corporation Counsel—to assign lawyers to defend the interests of the City in any department, and it will, therefore, be necessary to obtain Mr. E. Delafield Smith's consent before the Mayor can employ private counsel.

ENCROACHMENTS ON THE DOCKS.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE OPPOSING STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES' EXCLUSIVENESS.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 85 Wall street. The President, Mr. W. A. Booth, occupied the chair. After the transaction of the routine business of the session, Mr. R. B. Minturn, of the Ship-owners' Association, addressed the board on the subject of the monopoly of wharves and piers by steam-ship companies, claiming that their encroachments were becoming more extensive and apparent every year. It had always been maintained by the courts that the piers, docks, and wharves of the City were public highways, but as the steam-ship trade of the port had increased they had been granted or had taken the privilege of covering and inclosing them with sheds. The construction of these sheds was generally so arranged that they gave to the steam-ship companies erecting them the exclusive control and use of the piers so inclosed. It was an infringement upon the rights of commerce generally, and the Ship-owners' Association had begun a suit in the courts, through Attorney General Barlow, to test the question. This suit was brought in the name of the people of the State against C. H. Mallory & Co., and the result thus far was that two decisions had already been obtained. One of these was in favor of Mallory & Co., but the other and the more important one, rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court, had been in favor of the people. Now, however, the steam-ship lines have combined in a movement to retain their self-asserted encroachments, by securing the passage of a bill in the State Legislature, by virtue of which, if it becomes a law, they will obtain absolute control over the piers occupied by their vessels. This bill had already been introduced by Senator Booth. He would, therefore, suggest that the subject be referred to a committee of this board, authorized to appear before the Legislature, and to oppose the passage of the proposed law. He intended going to Albany to-day himself, but he thought it would add greater weight if the board took some action upon the subject. It was his intention, with others, to secure a hearing before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to which the bill had been referred.

Messrs. W. T. Booth and George A. Merwin also spoke briefly on the subject, the latter gentleman stating that he thought it would be advisable not to push matters too rigidly against the steam-ship companies, as its effect might be to drive the steam-ship trade away from our port. Mr. Booth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, any action by the Legislature tending to prevent the free use of the wharves of this City, or any action giving exclusive use of them to private parties, would be unwise and disastrous to the commerce of this City.

Resolved, That the subject of the bill now before the Legislature be referred to a special committee of this board, and that the said committee consider and report in relation to the subject of wharves and piers; and that it be empowered to take such action as the circumstances may require, before the next meeting of this board.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. D. M. Turnure, R. B. Minturn, Geo. C. Collins, Henry Farrington, and Geo. A. Merwin were appointed a committee to carry out its provisions. The board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATIONS.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, Mr. Neilson, the President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, asking that $4,950 be appropriated for the removal and reinterment of bodies buried in the grounds, and of those deposited in the vaults, on the premises in the rear of No. 42 First street, between First and Second avenues, and in close contiguity to one of the public schools. They stated that they had received three proposals in answer to advertisements in the newspapers, and they recommended that that of James B. Smith to remove and reinter the bodies at Evergreen for the sum of $4,950 be accepted. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be directed to ascertain, and report at the next regular meeting, first, the number of pupils in each of the public schools who study the French and German languages, respectively; second, the number of classes in each of the schools in which French and German are taught, respectively; third, the number of regular assistant teachers who are employed in teaching the German language.

The Committee on Sites and New Schools recommended that the schools in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards be designated as follows: Twenty-third Ward—Grammar Schools Nos. 1, 3, and 4; at Mott Haven, Morrisania, and Melrose as Nos. 60, 61, and 62; the Primary School at Claremont as No. 43; the Primary School at East Morrisania as No. 44. Twenty-fourth Ward—The schools at Tremont, Fordham, West Farms, Kings Bridge, and Mosholu, to be known as Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67, and the schools at Mount Hope, Spuyten Duyvil, William's Bridge, and Belmont as Primary Schools Nos. 45, 46, 47, and 48. The report was adopted. On the recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, the following appointments were made for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards: Twenty-third Ward—Principals—Jonathan Hyatt, Miss Caroline Purdy, John B. Morre, M. L. Van Law, Wm. B. Silter, Mrs. Sarah M. Reins, Miss Kate Morris. Vice Principals—Miss Imogen Upson, Miss Mary Morris. Twenty-fourth Ward—Principals—George H. Abro, Miss Lizzie H. Thomson, Wm. J. Keanard, Miss Selina A. Flynn, James Bucknout, Mrs. Louisa Upson, Miss Adelaide M. Sheak, and Miss Mary A. Gilchrist. A large amount of routine business having been transacted, the board adjourned.

ARREST OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR GILL.

As stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, Justice Walsh, in consequence of some new frauds discovered in the Brooklyn Tax Office by Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, issued a warrant on Tuesday afternoon for the rearrest of Ex-Deputy Collector Gill, who was already out on bail on a charge of embezzling the city's funds while in the Tax Office. The last "irregularity" which it is stated has been traced to Mr. Gill occurred during the term of office of Collector Badeau. The amount embezzled is stated at $1,500. Officer Burns, of Justice Walsh's Court, was intrusted with the warrant, but failed to find Gill on Tuesday night. Gill, however, heard of the warrant, and, going to his counsel, was advised to give himself up. Yesterday morning, when about leaving his house for Justice Walsh's Court, Gill was arrested by Officer Burns. The prisoner was taken to court, where Judge Walsh admitted him to bail in $5,000. Up to a late hour he had not succeeded in obtaining the necessary bonds.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Flour steady; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 75; Treble Extra do., $6 75@$7 25; Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat—Spring firmer at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2; Winter slow; No. 3 Fall, $1 45, spot; $1 47, February. Corn opened firm and higher at 62c.@62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, closing lower at 60c.@61c.; round lots in East elevators sold at 61¼c., February; 62c. March. Oats active and higher at 47c. for No. 2 at East Side, in elevator. Barley—Dealers apart; little doing; holders firm at $1 65@$1 75 for No. 3 Spring; $1 75@$1 85 for No. 2 do. Rye firmer at 85c.@86c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $15 50 for small lots. Dry-salted Meats quiet; business small; sales of loose Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., spot; futures easier; nothing done. Bacon quiet; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides; considerable sales February and March, said to be at a decline. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs firm and active at $5@$5 40 for shipping; $5 50@$5 75 for Packing. Cattle firm at $1 50@$4 for Texans; $2 50@$5 75 for natives. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and weak; Good Extra Spring sold at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 23¼, spot; $1 25⅝, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 16½@$1 17; Rejected, $1 10½. Corn steady at a slight decline; sales at 58¼c., spot and February, 59⅜c.@59½c., March; 64¾c., May; New No. 2 Mixed, 54c.; Rejected Old, 53½c.@54½c.; New, 49c. Oats dull and lower, at 42½c. cash; 43⅝c., March; Rejected, 38c.@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Fresh at 81c.@82c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 75@$1 85; No. 3 Spring sold at $1 64@$1 66. Dressed Hogs dull and lower; $6 50 bid, $6 60 asked. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork dull and lower at $14 50, cash or February; $14 75, March. Lard dull and lower at $9 12½@$9 15, cash; $9 35, March. Bulk Meats steady at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7⅝c. for Short Rib Middles, loose, spot; 7⅞c., March; 8¼c., April, loose. Green Hams, 18 ℔s. average, 8¾c. Whisky firm at 97c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 53,823 bushels; Corn, 34,285 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Barley, 13,964 bushels. Exports—37,600 bushels Corn, 28,400 bushels Oats, 42,700 bushels Barley, 2,800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales of 2,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; quoted—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn lower; sales of 1,200 bushels New, on the track, at 72c.@73c.; 1,600 bushels Old at 79c. Oats firm; Western held at 55c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $2. Barley-malt strong; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 75@$1 85. Rye nominal at $1 05. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 quoted at $35. Clover-seed dull at $8@$9 75. Timothy held at $3 50. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 65@$1 77. White Spring, $1 65. Rye steady at 96c. Corn dull; New Yellow, 77c.@80c.; Mixed Western, [illegible] Oats steady; White, 58c.@61c. Coffee lower; Rio, [illegible]28c.; Laguayra, 27½c.@28½c., gold. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 7¾c.@8c.; Porto Rico, 8½c. Molasses dull; Cuba, 32½c.; New-Orleans quoted 72c.@74c. Petroleum—Advancing tendency and in fair demand; Crude, 11c.; Refined, 14½c., February; 15c., March. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand, at $7@$7 35 for Family. Wheat dull and nominal; sales at $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull at 60c.@61c. Oats quiet and steady at 45c.@54c. Rye firm at 93c.@95c. Barley firm at $1 70@$1 80 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50@$1 60 for No. 3 do. Butter steady, at 35c.@36c. for choice. Pork nominally unchanged at $15 50@$15 75. Lard steady at $9 06¼@$9 12½ for Steam; 9¼c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides, all fully cured, loose. Bacon steady at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs active and higher; sales of light at $5 50@$6; heavy, $6@$6 25; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,600. Whisky strong at 96c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Flour a shade firmer and in improved demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm for Southern; White Southern, 80c.@83c.; Yellow, 76c.@77c.; Mixed Western firmer but irregular at 80c.@82c. Oats steady; Southern and Western, 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c.@96c. Hay unchanged at $20@$25. Provisions firmer and more active. Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter in good demand; receipts light; Roll, 30c.@35c.; Tub, 30c.@40c. Coffee—No market. Whisky weaker at $1 01@$1 01½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1 car choice White at $1 90. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 80c. Barley firm; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York; 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c.@73c. Oats sold at 63c.@65c., on the cars. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c.@8½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg; 9c. for Steam. Whisky sold at 95½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 62½ for Extra; $1 57½ for No. 1 White; $1 50 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 65c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 47c. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 75c.@76c. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

There was a small but brisk trade in Beeves on this forenoon. The herds to hand were nearly all sold off by noon; prices ranged from 10¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; from 56 ℔s. to 57 ℔s. was generally allowed to the cwt., net; those Steers sold at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., which were few in number, obtained 58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold off freely from $45@$70 ℘ head. Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold at $9 75 ℘ head. Sheep sold from 6c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs from 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Live Hogs sold on yesterday at 6¼c. ℘ ℔. There were no commission Hogs on sale to-day. City Dressed, 230 ℔s. down ℘ head, sold at 8c. ℘ ℔.; Hogs, 200 to 180 to 150 ℔s., ℘ head sold at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; selected lots sold at 8⅜c. ℘ ℔.; Western Dressed sold from 7¼c. to 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; trade active.

SALES.

The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had 814 head of horned Cattle fresh to hand on this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, which were sold off as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 84 common Missouri Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.; weights from 6 cwt. to 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold 87 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; F. Samuels sold 64 fair Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 35 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; W. E. Dudley sold 170 generally fair Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold 126 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. S. Schuster sold 100 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 34 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold 48 Illinois Steers, uneven in quality, being coarse but fat, from 10¼c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔. W. B. Gillette sold for self 18 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Moses & Sigel sold for selves 78 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. Coffey & McPherson sold for selves 128 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for C. K. Ward, 68 rough Ohio Steers, from 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. C. Kahn had due for this afternoon at 2 o'clock 10 cars of horned Cattle, 5 cars for self and 5 cars for Burnside & Co.

At Harsimus Cove, Kase & Sons sold 146 Kentucky Sheep, average weight 96 ℔s. ℘ head, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 40 Jersey Sheep, mixed Wethers, Bucks, and Ewes, average weight 98 ℔s. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ ℔. J. N. Tidcock sold 175 Sheep, weight 15,440 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 530 Sheep, weight 48,000 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 188 Sheep, weight 17,450 ℔s., at $7 65 ℘ cwt. These three last lots were medium wooled Ohios. Held on sale, 1 car of Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Jack Shea bought 188 State Sheep, average weight 84 ℔s. ℘ head, at $6 90 ℘ cwt. Judd & Buckingham held on sale 9 cars of Sheep.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 172 choice Michigan Sheep, average weight 112½ ℔s. ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 110 Sheep, weight 8,070 ℔s., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 209 Sheep, weight 18,230 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 94 Sheep, weight 6,930 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,200 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 176 Sheep, weight 15,720 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℘ ℔.; 183 Sheep, weight 19,040 ℔s., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 127 Sheep, weight 12,750 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔. The seven foregoing lots were State Sheep; 140 choice Canada Sheep, mixed Cotswolds and Southdowns, average weight 121 ℔s. strong ℘ head, at 7½c. ℘ ℔. Held on sale, 2 cars of Sheep. E. Gaugheller sold 4 Cows at $50 ℘ head; 6 Cows at $55 ℘ head; 2 Cows at $70 ℘ head. J. McCabe sold 2 Cows at $45 ℘ head; 2 Cows at $50 ℘ head; 6 Cows at $55 ℘ head; 1 Cow at $60. S. McGraw sold 18 grass Calves at $9 75 ℘ head.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton fair of sale, from 6c.@11c. ℘ ℔. J. Elsey reports City-dressed Veal in demand, from 12½c.@16c. ℘ ℔. Snowdon & McConville report good quality City-dressed Beef free of sale, at 11c. ℘ ℔.; choice Ribs from 16c.@17c. ℘ ℔.; hind-quarters from 13c.@13½c. ℘ ℔. Taylor & Cummings report Western-dressed Texan Beef, shipped at St. Louis, brisk from 6c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.; Western-dressed native Beef, shipped from St. Louis, from 7c.@10c. ℘ ℔. for hind-quarters. T. Laughrean reports City-dressed Beef of fair quality selling in sides from 8½c.@10c. ℘ ℔.; hind quarters from 10c.@12c. ℘ ℔. Ege & Otis report Country-dressed State Veals, weights from 60 to ℔s. to 120 ℔s. ℘ head, from 11½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔. Jersey and Pennsylvania Veals, weights from 80 to 140 ℔s. ℘ head, from 12½c.@14c. ℘ ℔. State Hogs, country dressed, 200 ℔s. upward ℘ head, from 7¾c.@8c. ℘ ℔.; State Hogs, country dressed, from 150 ℔s. to 200 ℔s. ℘ head, from 8c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.; State Pigs, weight 150 ℔s. downward ℘ head, from 8½c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; Jersey Hogs, country dressed, weight 200 ℔s. upward ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ ℔.; Jersey Hogs, country dressed, weight from 150 ℔s. to 200 ℔s. ℘ head, from 8½c.@9c. ℘ ℔.; Jersey Pigs, country dressed, weight from 100 ℔s. to 150 ℔s. ℘ head, from 9c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔.; selected Jersey Pigs, country dressed, 100 ℔s. downward ℘ head, sold from 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 ℔s. upward ℘ head, sold from 7c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 ℔s. downward ℘ head, sold from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 2, 1874: 680 head of horned Cattle, 8,376 Sheep, 169 Veals, 5,798 Hogs, 16 Horses; all save the horned Cattle chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yard.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for this day: 1,497 head of horned Cattle, 2,640 Hogs, 1,076 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 8,261 Hogs, 2,577 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 534 Sheep, 6 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including six cars reported to arrive, 714 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,562 head, or 386 cars, against 316 cars for the same time last week. The market was active, but prices were off an ⅛c.@¼c. from yesterday, with a downward tendency. Fresh arrivals embrace some very superior Cattle. The attendance of buyers was good, and about 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales, 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 965 to 1,445 ℔s., at $4 25@$6 12½; 17 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,043 ℔s., at $4 75; 90 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 923 to 1,318 ℔s., at [illegible]@$5 50; 159 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 923 to 1,497 ℔s., at $3 30@$5 77½; 58 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,204 to 1,300 ℔s., at $4 37½@$4 80; 17 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,011 ℔s., at $4 35; 20 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,040 ℔s., at $4 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 6,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 3,400 head for the same time last week; the market was active at yesterday's prices; sales, 475 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 ℔s. to 97 ℔s., at $5 12½@$6 87½; 532 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 81 ℔s. to 94 ℔s., at $5 50@$6 45; 250 head of Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 92 ℔s. to 111 ℔s., at $6 80@$7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,500 head, against 9,500 head for the same time last week; the market was firm at $5 75@$5 90 for Yorkers; $6@$6 37½ for heavy Hogs; light Pigs at a lower figure.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼. American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 40c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000.

7 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 7¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 45s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 40s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,700 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅝d.

7 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d. Provisions—Lard, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 4—7 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ℘ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 30s.@30s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 3s.@£29 6s. ℘ ton.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—There continues to be a steady demand for Fleece and Pulled Wools, and prices are sustained; Medium Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been selling at 53c.@55c.; Treble Extra and Picklock are held at 60c.@65c.; Michigan Fleeces at 51c.@52½c.; Delaine and Combing Fleeces at 55c.@60c. ℘ ℔.; Superfine and Extra Pulled are in demand and sell mostly at from 45c.@[illegible] ℘ ℔. California ranges from 22c.@35c. ℘ ℔. for Fall and Spring.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed for yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 4, at the Exchange, were consummated as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. E. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel four lots, each 25 by 100.5, located on West Fifty-second street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $41,000; also, in one parcel, eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $53,000, the purchaser of the entire property being F. H. Cossitt, plaintiff in the legal action. The incumbrance on the twelve lots, (including mortgage of $100,000,) amounts to about $116,000; so that it will be seen that at the price sold the estimated value is considerably reduced.

R. V. Harnett, at public auction, disposed of the four-story brick house, 25 by 50, with lot 60 feet deep, No. 459 Second avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-sixth street, for $19,800, to Deputy Sheriff James Fay.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, T. G. Strong, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 90, situate on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $12,100. The buyer was Wm. J. Kane, a party, as we understand, having no interest in the property. This sale closed the day's business.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having recently sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 26 East Seventy-fourth street, for $37,500.

For to-day only one auction is announced, viz.: By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 25.5 by 90, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

8 lots, West 51st st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25x100.5; sold in one parcel	$53,000
4 lots, West 52d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., each 25 by 100.5; sold in one parcel	41,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 4-story brick house and lot, No. 459 2d av., s. w. corner of 26th st., lot 20x60, house 60 ft. deep	$19,800

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 4-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 38th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x90	$12,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Essex st., w. s., 50.8 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x87.6, ½ part	$16,500
Same property, ½ part	16,500
Ludlow st., No. 38, e. s., 100.3 ft. n. of Hester st., 25.3x87.6	26,150
Pearl st., No. 84, 36.6x77.6x36.9x77	33,000
4th st., No. 316, s. s., 164.9 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18.9x96	10,500
26th st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of 8th av., 24.10x98.9	22,000
30th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9	17,500
82d st., s. s., 296 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x98.9 ⅓ part	2,333
57th st., n. s., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5	12,500
63d st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Lexington av., 70x100.5	26,000
70th st., s. s., 182.1 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.5	22,750
120th st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x100.10	13,000
Lexington av., e. s., 23 ft. n. of 34th st., 21x80	30,000
Railroad av., easterly corner of 4th st., 174.5x246x71x8x95, Morrisania	40,000
2d av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 27th st., 24.8x100	14,000
3d av., s. e. corner of 79th st., 81.11x85	135,000
6th av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 42d st., 73.8x100	140,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 102d st., 100x100	105,000
LEASEHOLD COVEYANCES.	
14th st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st av. 25x103.3	$18,500
56th st., n. s., 513 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x71.7	12,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Chatham st., No. 184, first floor, 3 years, per year	$1,500
Greene st., No. 102, 2 5-12 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

HOUSES FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874.

West 26th st., near 5th av., first class	$50,000
West 24th st., near 5th av., first class	60,000
West 30th st., near 5th av.	50,000
East 31st st., near Madison av.	40,000
West 35th st., near 5th av.	30,000
East 42d st., east of 5th av.	47,000
West 49th st., near 5th av.	45,00
5th av., corner 46th st.	135,000
5th av., near 62d st.	90,000
Madison av., corner 39th st.	100,000
Madison av., near 52d st.	70,000

And many others.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—SOLD BY AUCTION on favorable terms; real estate at private sale; houses rented. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

$46,000.—MODERN FINE BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop; complete order; 54th st., near 5th av.; also, three-story, brown-stone house, 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; $27,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED, FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill, (for sale very cheap,) with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story house, (20x55x80,) hard-wood finish, in good order, with carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures, (nearly new,) will be sold low on very easy terms. Address OWNER, care C. R. Huntington, No. 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, or will exchange in part payment for a first-class residence between 34th and 50th sts., 6th and Lexington avs. Address OWNER, Box No. 719 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 103 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr.,
Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., (MURRAY HILL,) the most elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house in this City; painted and frescoed; in perfect order throughout. C. W. VAN DOREN, 610 6th av.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR speculation, if sold immediately, brown-stone residence, handsomely furnished, No. 252 West 14th st., for sale; unprecedented low price. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR PART CASH, OR WILL exchange for other property, a well-located four-story high-stoop brown-stone New-York City house, 25x57x100. W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HANDSOME four-story stone house, in West 46th st., near 5th av. A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE 20x40x105 house in 12th st., near 4th av. Apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDON, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 26 West 49th st., built in best manner.
A. VAN WINKLE & SON, No. 205 West st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—CORNER OF LINcoln place (Degraw st.) and 8th av., in view of the park, splendid villa, 22x60; lot, 69x132. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, ONE of the finest business sites in the village. It is located about 150 feet from Bridge Street Railroad Depot, and is in close proximity to banks and large business establishments; on main thoroughfare; 54 feet front; adjoining a corner; occupied by substantial dwelling-house with eleven rooms and attic; has all modern improvements, and is easily convertible for any kind of business; immediate possession and terms easy. For further information apply to Dr. J. KING MERRITT, Bridge st., Flushing.

FOR SALE,
Near Broad st., Newark, N. J., $6,500, $1000 to $1,500 in cash, three-story frame-dwelling; arranged by the former owner for his own convenience; gas, water, &c.; well calculated for two genteel families; twelve rooms; nice and quiet neighborhood; three minutes' walk from depot; sold to close an estate; no reduction from the above price. H. A. HOYT, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEWtown Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON,
Box 117, Long Island City.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

KENTUCKY LANDS FOR SALE.
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ACRES
of unimproved land, situated on the proposed line of the Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap Railroad in Letcher County, Ky., heavily timbered with oak, ash, hickory, black walnut, poplar, locust and chestnut oak; veins of coal from two to six feet thick. For further particulars, address VERMILLION & CANDILL,
Whitesburg, Ky.

THE BEST LOCALITY.
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms.
Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robt. S. Walker, 205 Broadway; Geo. McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; Chas. B. Hewitt, 48 Beekman st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. A. WILDEY, Executrix, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.
Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.

Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23x87.6.

WEST ST.

Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.

Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.

Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)
and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.

SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY,
Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET.
Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the
DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.
TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.
The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICES TO LET ON MODERATE TERMS.—Very eligible offices or suites, in the new fire-proof Union Building in William st., adjoining New-York Bank. Parties will please notice the abundant light, ease of the stairways, as well as the heavy walls provided for the perfect working of the elevator; access to the elevator from the basement on Pine st., and from first story on William st. Apply to C. GOBERT, front office No. 4, No. 50 Wall st., second story.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY IRON and brick building, on the corner of West and Jay and Caroline sts.; vaults under sidewalk and cellar; warranted water-tight: size 30x80; possession immediately. Apply to E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of
E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

PARK PLACE STORE TO RENT—A FIRST-class 50x100 feet store, well lighted, front and rear.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE, AT A REASONABLE PRICE—A FIRST-class five-story building, 25x100, on Broadway, below Houston st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, 20x50; lot 20x100, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with gas-fixtures, mirrors, carpets, &c.; lease from one to five years to satisfactory tenant, with good security. Can be seen only on permit from J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st., Room No. 3.

DRY GOODS.

10,000 LADIES AND GENTS WANTED immediately to each buy a pair of India-rubber, or any other kind of boots and shoes from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

ALL FAMILIES
desiring first-class servants, male or female, can have their orders promptly filled at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant or Catholic, for City and country.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a young girl fifteen years of age, as children's nurse. Apply at No. 58 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy German girl; is a good chamber-maid, a neat and quick waitress; does not object to assist in washing if required; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTable American Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; is also a good waitress; is very quick and orderly with her work; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A New-England young woman, or at general house-work, City or country; has good recommendations; is civil; kindly among children; wages very moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and to assist in waiting, or as regular waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing, or general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 East 41st st., between Park and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 545 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice cream, &c.; also, all kinds of meats, game, &c.; is a splendid baker; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL WHO IS A first-class family cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, &c.; is a good baker, makes nice cakes, and a variety of desserts; is willing to do coarse washing; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK IN A private family, either in City or country; is willing to assist with the coarse washing, and makes excellent bread and cake; would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 110 6th av., over O'Neill's dry-goods store, between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of confectioneries, and also both French and German cooking; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; best of City references given as to character and ability. Address for two days No. 235 East 22d st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as cook; expert at cooking in every branch; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at No. 155 West 28th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; good references. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., top, rear house.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands American, French and English cooking; good reference given. Apply at No. 420 Greenwich st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT her business; best City reference. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; expert at her business; excellent City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 440 East 119th st.

COOK, &c.—TO DO COOKING OR GENERAL house-work; City or country; moderate wages; a neat, industrious girl, will be found a respectful, intelligent, economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th st., first floor, in front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family or housekeeper in a widower's; best City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 8 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN COOK, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at present employers, No. 440 East 119th st., for two days.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY ACCOMplished lady, speaking French, German, and English; is a thorough housekeeper, and has had experience; would like to go in a hotel or club-house; best reference. Call at No 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; best of reference given. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., near Bowery, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A superior servant to do house-work; she is a good washer and ironer and bread maker; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 110 6th av., over O'Neill's dry-goods store, between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS (Protestants and sisters) together; will do the work of a house between them; one is an excellent cook, and the other chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at No. 220 East 11th st., in rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin done; fluting by machine; terms moderate; the best of reference. Apply at No. 308 West 44th st., near 8th av., second floor, back room. Mrs. More.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REALLY FIRST-CLASS laundress in a first-class family; she understands thoroughly her business in fluting, puffing, &c.; several years' reference to that effect. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; expert at all kinds of fine washing and ironing; fluting by hand and machine; puffing, &c.; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 32d st. Ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a lady and gentleman's washing at her own house; has good reference. Call at No. 153 West 52d st.

NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION EMPLOYment Office, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work in City or country.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant German girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks French and English, and refers to first-class families in the City. Can be seen or addressed at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly or of growing children; has four years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 450 2d av., near 26th st.

NURSE AND TO MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY useful.—By a very neat, competent Protestant girl; prefers a Protestant family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charges.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress in a private family; City or country; will do chamber-work in any family who may require it; good references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm with stock, a livery and boarding stable, doing a good business, with stock and lease; ill health cause of selling. Apply to H. RODON, No. 73 Mercer st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.
Elegant suite, five rooms, second floor, to be let together or separately; brown stone; unexceptionable location; near Madison square; table excellent; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY desirable handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, singly or together; will exchange reference. No. 31 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

NO. 12 5TH AV.
MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.
Private table if desired.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED, THIRD-STORY room, with small room adjoining, to let, with board. Also, room on fourth floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 331 West 32d st.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with first-class board, either en suite or separate; terms reasonable; references exchanged. No. 15 West 43d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room for one or two gentlemen; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; private family; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH st., between 5th and Madison avs., rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; all modern improvements; best references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors, first floor; also room for two on fourth floor; first-class board. No. 200 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED UPper room, superior board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av. References.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST. HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate; references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To rent, with board, large and small rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO rent, with board, a single room for a gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

ONE DESIRABLE HALL-ROOM TO LET, with board; appointments first class; references exchanged. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent, with board.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE, THIRD floor front, with board; references. 30 East 35th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A BEDroom and sitting-room connecting with board in a private family. Address, stating full particulars and price, Box No. 4,995 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; good location. Address, stating terms, V., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, in a family by the week or month; thoroughly understands white work and has a little knowledge of dress-making. Address M. S. B., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Address by letter, Mrs. H., No. 718 10th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, or chamber-work and waiting; willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 29th st.

MALES.

A NEW-YORK LITERARY MAN, FAMILIAR with Europe, will accompany a tourist in an early Transatlantic trip; for health or culture the opportunity is a rare one. Address MEDICI, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH UPHOLSTERER, who worked at Marcotte's for five years, wishes to find work at private houses; knows upholstery and decoration in all their branches. Call on or address Mr. DOUBLOT, No. 295 7th av.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent book-keeper and correspondent desires a situation; can loan employer $400. Address G. M., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young man, aged twenty-four years, who is an experienced coachman and groom and a good plain gardener; also can milk, mow lawn, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty-two years, no children, with rooms to live in preferred; is a thorough coachman and good gardener, and all kinds of work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant man, who is a good driver and groom; also good plain gardener, and will take care of cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, English, very fine appearance, stylish driver; well qualified in taking charge of horses and carriages; the best of City references, as also from Europe; wages moderate. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN (IN CITY) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references; is sober, honest, and obliging. Call or address for two days, George, No. 59 Irving place.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, small family; thoroughly understands cultivation, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; good reference. Address T. H., No. 10, Shippenville, Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) HE understands the care of horses, gardening of flowers and vegetables. Call at or address Gardener's home, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (SMALL FAMily,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of his profession; references unexceptionable. Address K. McJ., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM.—BY A COLORED MAN AS GROOM AND coachman, or waiting; City reference given. Address for three days Coachman, No. 145 West 32d st.

INDOOR MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN a private family or to travel with a gentleman; thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address T. S. S., No. 235 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, thoroughly understanding his duties; references unexceptionable. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as waiter; he is efficient in his duties, and highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety, and his good disposition. Apply at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE, WELL LOcated, between 34th and 50th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; price about $25,000. Apply to
SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO W. S. TAYLOR, whose goods have been on storage with us over six years, with no payment, that unless amount of storage due is paid on or before Feb. 10, 1874, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO Mrs. BROTHERTON, whose goods have been on storage with us over six years, with no payment, that unless amount of storage due is paid on or before Feb. 10, 1874, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.
Positive appearance of the Queen of Vocalists,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the beautiful
FOY SISTERS—Miss BERTHA and Miss IDA.
FOLEY and WADE, Song and Dance artists.
Mr. ARCHY HUGHES, Ethiopian Comedian.
Mr. J. BARRINGTON, Ballad Singer.
Continued success of the MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the original HARRIGAN and HART.
Second week of the great Minstrel scene, MINSTRELSY AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN and HART, J. BARRINGTON, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.
THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS
Concluding with the new dramatic burlesque,
COL-LEEN BAWN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 40c.

A FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE of the great pantomime will be given at this establishment next SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF FOX'S Wonderful Grand Comic Trick Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD
HUMPTY DUMPTY..........G. L. FOX

☞ The renowned Oriental performer, the Japanese "KING SABRO," will undertake, among other extremely difficult, exciting, and sensational acts, the accomplishment of the perilous feat of walking a rope stretched from the stage to the very dome of the Grand Opera-house, and then descending backward with all velocity, sliding on one foot, while standing erect!! The MARTENS, RIGL SISTERS, WILSON BROTHERS, and other specialty artists, also appear.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, an entire change of bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY!
On next SUNDAY NIGHT Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, the entire TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, WIENIAWSKI, the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, &c., in colossal concert. Sale of seats begins this morning.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; Commences at 8 o'clock.
FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. E. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES
Are, for the present, unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box book will, therefore, be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8. The American Comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, in his new Drama of LOST; Or, MISSING BONDS.	YANKEE LOCKE. AFTERNOON AT 2. Miss JENNIE ENGEL and entire Company in the new Burlesque of PUSS IN BOOTS.

Both DAY and NIGHT with above. The Feeley Brothers, Leclaire Brothers, Rollin Howard, the Francesco Sisters, Signor Novissimo, &c.

GRAND BAZAAR AND PROMENADE CONCERT
In aid of the new
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector,
Daily from 2 to 10 P. M., for this week only,
Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Music by Seventy-first Regiment Band.

GRAND CONCERT.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MONDAY, FEB. 9.
Tickets, 50 cents; package of ten, $4.

YOUNG LADIES' CHARITABLE UNION Amateur Dramatic Performance will take place at Lyceum Theatre, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, instead of Feb. 8, as previously announced.

AUCTION SALES.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.

Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.

Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.

For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

ART SALE—TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.
FIRST IMPORTANT SALE
OF THE SEASON.
EVERY PICTURE IS GUARANTEED ORIGINAL.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
SECOND AND LAST DAY'S SALE.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Catalogue includes:
"Forest of Fountainebleau," by N. Diaz, of Paris; his latest and most important work.
"Cream of my Cellar," by David Col, in his most exquisite and happiest vein.
"Paul and Virginia at the Fountain," by Karel Ooms; pronounced his chef d'œuvre.
"Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg," a superb historical piece, by Fransdaat, of Antwerp.
"Candle-Light Effects," from exquisitely finished pictures, by Rosierse, of Paris.
"Kind Boy of Mount St. Bernard," by Louis Laselle, of Paris.
"Singing School," by Damschroeder, of Amsterdam.
Also,
"Early Morning in California," by Albert Bierstadt; a most charming picture, and pronounced by the artist one of his happiest and most truthful efforts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, THURSday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Edwin Rowe. Can be seen at Pier No. 13 East River. Also, balance steamship Alexandria, landing on Pier No. 21 North River, 25 cases Garlic.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY STOCK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 400 shares New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, $100 each.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house in this City, a thoroughly honest and capable book-keeper; one who has unexceptionable recommendations, and is ready and accurate at figures; no others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, C. O. D., Box 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN ACcustomed to the merchant-tailoring business, and that knows something about book-keeping, can collect, and make himself useful in a general way; wages $8 to $10 per week; must live at home. Address, with reference, MERCHANT, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of a child fourteen months old; none need apply but those who can offer the best recommendations. Address Box No. 950 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED JOBBING boot and shoe house, a first-class salesman who can influence trade from Central and Southern New-York. Address Post Office Drawer, No. 343 Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in a small family; none will recommended. Apply at No. 107 East 78th st., before 12.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
National Academy of Design,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
Will Close Feb. 28, 1874.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
MATINEE. THIRD GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Basso.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.
PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE—FRENCH COMEDY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 8.
BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE EDGARD, FRENCH COMEDIAN.
QUAND L'AMOUR S'EN VA—VAUDEVILLE.
REGAMEY,
CONCERT,
MARTENS FAMILY.
L'ESCLAVE DU MARI—COMEDY.
Tickets at No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the theatre.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For particulars see next Sunday papers.
E. H. NEYMANN,
No. 97 Maiden lane, for the Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CHARITY BALL—CARRIAGE NOTICE.
Carriages conveying company to the above ball on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1874, will enter Irving place from the north, and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE "WALLACE HOPS"—(TENTH.)—THANKS to my friends and the public, complete success attends the enterprise. The next reunion will take place, as usual, at Ferro's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., SATURDAY, Jan. 7, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. These Hops are pronounced "Charming! Delicious!!"
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, MISS ANTONIA Henne, Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Mr. A. Sohst, and Seventh Regiment Band will give a Grand Concert in aid of Chapel Fund of Madison Avenue Reformed Church, in Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Tickets $1; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s, No. 21 Park row; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Sheldon's, No. 677 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS FOR THIS EVENing at the Academy of Music, can be had at Delmonico's, $5 each.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the American Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

Mr. EDWARD SCHENCK informs his friends, patrons, and lovers of art, that he has now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., one of the most important, valuable, and unique collections of Water Colors and Oil Paintings ever offered at auction in this country, among which are:

"The Christening Feast," by	Baron Henry Leys
"The Rivals," by	E. Meissonnier
"Spooning," by	J. T. Lucas
"Return of the Shepherd," by	Eugene Verboeckhoven
"The Blind Beggar and His Children," by	Charlet

Miguel Manrique's great picture after P. P. Rubens, entitled "Le Jardin d'Amours," and other very valuable works by the following artists:

P. Van Schendel,	Jas. C. Thom,	Wm. Hart,
L. Backalowitz,	Sir David Wilkie,	Jas. M. Hart,
J. B. Greuze,	J. M. W. Turner,	W. H. Beard,
E. Verboeckhoven,	F. Boucher,	J. W. Casilear,
J. B. Madou,	P. Toussaint,	Mrs. E. Murray,
L. Robbe,	E. A. Heppener,	J. Beaufair Irving,
C. Hoguet,	J. Buetler,	A. F. Tait,
J. Walraven,	A. Grandin,	A. T. Bricher,
A. Schweitzer,	Kuwasseg, Fils.,	M. J. Heade
C. F. Deiker,	Charles Hue,	Geo. Washington,
F. Brissot,	Amado,	J. B. Greuze,
F. De Braekeleer,	J. Lafage,	Wm. Van de Velde,
Paul Delaroche,	Thomas S. Cooper,	F. Alaux,
E. Hamman,	E. Delacroix,	
and many others.		

The whole to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 5 and 6, at 12 M., each date.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$45,000 WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A building and a first-class paying business now making 25 per cent., and will make 35 per cent. net, with safety; partner wanted with above capital; no agents need apply. Address, for three days, CAPITAL, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR NEW-ENGLAND OR Massachusetts, for some valuable invention or useful article to introduce and sell on commission. Address, with full particulars, LANGDON BAXTER, No. 1,271 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE grocery or any kind of business will call at No. 991 6th av.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, headstones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK.
NOTHING LIKE IT IN LITERATURE.
Agents wanted for SCIENCE IN STORY, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE. Select your territory, &c. Address
MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 129 East 28th st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—BENJAMIN LOWE, AN ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty-one; sandy complexion, middle height, strong built. Last heard of at Cleaveland, Ohio, in October last; $100 reward will be given for information, addressed to Rev. Dr. LOWE, Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the United States Rhus Manufacturing Company will be holden at the house of Dr. Wm. E. Fleming, No. 315 West 23d st., New-York, on the 11th of February, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
E. G. HOLLAND,
President of the United States Rhus Man'f'g Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
59th TO 66th
PERFORMANCES.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.	In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic has described as "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1:30,
TENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph. This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented with
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, BY ADOLPH BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH,
entitled
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
28TH ST., NEXT BROADWAY.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
FOLLINE, EVERY NIGHT.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANTLY successful new comedy of
MODERN FORTUNES AND FRAILTIES.
FOLLINE! Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Minnie Conway, Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, Hart Conway, Jas. Peakes, and others.
Box-sheet open one week in advance.
*** FOLLINE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

624 OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624
VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, AND NOVELTY.
Reigning Attraction! Overwhelming Ovation! Ladies and children in crowds. Music, Dance, Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Gymnastics. One hundred star artists of the week. Two new combinations, new specialties, new artists.

First week of Prince Saide Djalma, the Man of Mystery. John Morris, the Protean Wonder. Harry Stanwood, the Star Banjoist.	First week of SALLIE HOLMAN Celebrated Opera Troupe in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, with powerful chorus, exquisite orchestra, and unequalled cast.	First week of Hawley and Mishe, the appalling aerial perpetrators. ALA, the Acrobatic Miracle.

Every evening and special family matinees WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE VOKES FAMILY IN TWO PIECES.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Miss ROSINA VOKES..........as..........NAN
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
In which the entire troupe will appear, with new songs, duets, a pas quadrille, &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
In preparation a new American drama by G. F. Rowe.

THE COLOSSEUM.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
Broadway and 35th st.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with gas-light and star-light effects.
EVERY AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock,
with the varied attractions of
THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE
and the entertainments of the Lectorium.
Admission to the whole, $1; no extras.
PARIS BY NIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!
THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR.
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, and
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

GO AND HEAR MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, of Brooklyn, sing at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. See notice under amusements.

LECTURES.

THE SIXTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE OF 1873-'74, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1874, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—"LABOR, TEMPERANCE, AND WOMAN."

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on that day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.
Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.
Sealed proposals for building FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES for the extinguishment of fires by the application of water charged with carbonic acid gas, will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TEN (10) DREDGING MACHINE MUD-SCOWS.
Sealed proposals for building ten (10) dredging machine mud-scows will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 17, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said Board, for the removal of all persons now buried in the cemetery or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.
Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.
If any of the relatives or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove their remains or desire to have them removed in a different manner (at their own cost) they will please notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.
Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere [illegible] without perceptible current. [illegible] a moment, [illegible] MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL. [illegible] by hundreds of [illegible] offices.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TRAFT & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED HOME [illegible]
Jan. 31, 1874.

RAPID TRANSIT.

NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

The following is the full text of a bill introduced in the Assembly, yesterday, by Mr. Eastman, Chairman of the Committee on Cities:

AN ACT to provide the City and County of New-York with rapid transit for passengers, freight, and postal service.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The five Commissioners to be appointed as hereinafter provided shall have the power and authority, as provided in this act, to furnish the City and County of New-York with rapid transit for passengers, freight, and postal service, from the Battery or City Hall Park to the Harlem River, and shall be denominated and known as "Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New-York."

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners shall be appointed as follows: On or before the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint two of said Commissioners; the Mayor of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to appoint one of said Commissioners, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District are hereby authorized and directed to appoint two of said Commissioners; the certificates of the appointment of the said Commissioners shall be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on or before the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; the said Commissioners shall enter upon their duties as herein provided, on or before the said 1st day of July, 1874, and shall hold their offices for the term of five years therefrom; within the twenty days next preceding the termination of the term of officers above provided, three Commissioners shall be appointed as the successors of the five above provided for—one by the Governor, one by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and one by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years, and the certificates of their appointment shall be filed as aforesaid, and their successors shall afterward be appointed for a like term and in a similar manner. Before entering upon the duties of his office each Commissioner, and his successors, shall take and subscribe an official oath which shall be filed at once in the office of the Secretary of State and Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and shall give a bond to the people of the State of New-York, in the penal sum of $50,000, with two or more sureties to be approved of by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, and to be filed at once in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act. Any of said Commissioners may be removed for cause at any time by the same officer or officers who made the appointment, but no Commissioner shall be removed without due notice, and the removal shall be concurred in by a majority of the appointing power, and no Commissioner who shall be thus removed shall be again appointed to the same office, and in case of the death or removal from office of any of the said Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled within ten days from such death or removal by the same officer or officers who made the appointment thus vacated, and a certificate of such appointment for the unexpired term thereof shall be filed as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Within ten days after the appointment of the Commissioners under the provisions of this act, and for a period of ten days thereafter, the Mayor of the City of New-York may, at the request of a majority of the aforesaid Commissioners, in five daily newspapers printed in said City, offer a prize of $50,000, to be paid by the Controller of the City of New-York to the owner or owners of the plan or plans for providing the City and County of New-York with rapid transit for passengers and freight, which shall be submitted to and accepted and adopted as herein provided, and shall invite all persons to submit their plans for the purposes aforesaid to the Commissioners herein created on or before the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; the plan or plans for the purposes aforesaid shall be signed by the owner or owners thereof, with their place of residence, inclosed in an envelope, and sealed and addressed to the "Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New-York," at their office, which shall be stated in the said advertisement by the Mayor. On or before the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, the Commissioners shall meet and open the plan or plans submitted to them, and on or before the fifteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the Commissioners shall meet and accept or reject any of the plan or plans thus submitted to them. If the Commissioners decide to accept any plan thus submitted, it shall be their duty to grant unto the owner or owners of such plan, his or their attorney, a certificate under their hands as such Commissioners, that they have accepted his or their plan, and have adjudged and determined that the owner or owners of said plan are entitled to the said reward of fifty thousand dollars; and upon the production of the said certificate by the owner or owners of said plan, his or their attorney, to the Controller of the City of New-York, he shall at once draw his warrant upon the Chamberlain of the City of New-York for the said sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the said owner or owners of the said plan, his or their attorney, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. The Rapid Transit Commissioners hereby created shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine where the route for rapid transit shall run; to enter upon and use the route of any railroad in the City of New-York already chartered, unless the corporation holding such route shall satisfy the said Commissioners by their books, proceedings, or otherwise that they are faithfully and diligently discharging the duties for which they were incorporated; to intersect or use any portion or all of any other railroad track now laid, or which may be hereafter laid in the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, and in case agreement cannot be made with the owner or owners of such other railroad tracks, in respect to the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty; and, provided the means necessary for constructing and building the plan of rapid transit herein provided for are raised by subscriptions to the capital stock thereof, to acquire and hold real and personal property for their use as the Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, and to issue and dispose of their bonds, and to pledge the property they hold as such Commissioners as security for loans, the same as are possessed by corporations organized under the said act, passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the acts supplemental thereto or amendatory thereof; to have the sole and exclusive charge and control of the construction, use, and management of the road constructed under the said plan or plans accepted by them; to decide upon the amount of capital stock necessary to be taken, and to open books of subscription to fill up said capital stock, which shall remain open for two months after the plan for rapid transit has been accepted and adopted, and, if said capital stock shall be subscribed, to require it to be paid in, or such part thereof as the Commissioners may determine within thirty days after said books of subscription are closed; and, if said capital stock has not been subscribed, or is not likely to be, in their judgement, to estimate the cost and expense of constructing the road for rapid transit under the plan accepted by them, and at the end of the said two months the Commissioners shall call a meeting of the Governor, the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, the President of the Board of Aldermen of said City, the Commissioner of Public Works of said City, the Controller of said City, who, with the said Commissioners, shall decide by a two-third vote how much, if any, of the expense of constructing the said means of rapid transit under the plan adopted shall be borne by said City, or whether the entire expense thereof shall be borne by said City.

SEC. 5. Upon the determination of the route for the rapid transit contemplated by this act, and within ten days from the time when the capital stock provided for in section four of this act is subscribed, or in case such capital stock is not subscribed, then, in ten days from the meeting at which it shall be decided how much, if any, of the expense is to be borne by said City, as provided in the preceding section of this act, the Commissioners of Rapid Transit are authorized and directed to lease or procure by purchase or agreement, the title to the lands, tenements, and hereditaments chosen and required for the purposes of this act for such price, not above the market value thereof, as shall be agreed upon. The deeds thereof shall be duly executed to the Commissioners of Rapid Transit of the City and County of New-York, and in case the capital stock shall not be subscribed as aforesaid, then said deeds shall be delivered to the Controller, and thereupon the Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to pay, upon the warrant of the Controller, to the said grantors of whom the said title shall be purchased, such sums of money as may be required to pay for the site or sites, and the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, in accordance with the said price or consideration. In case, however, the said Commissioners shall be unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate required for the purposes of this act, they shall have the right to acquire the title thereto; and in that case application shall be made therefor by the said Rapid Transit Commissioners, by a petition in their name, to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal, and acquire title to such lands in the same manner as railroad companies are authorized to acquire title to land in and by the provisions of chapter 142 of the laws of 1850, and all the provisions of said act, so far as the same relates to the acquiring of property, are hereby extended and made applicable to the acquiring title to any property which may be needed for the purposes aforesaid, or for carrying out the provisions of this act. Upon the confirmation of the report of said Commissioners of Appraisal, the real estate so appraised and taken shall be deemed the property of the Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, in fee absolute, in trust nevertheless for the purposes of this act; and the City Chamberlain, in case said capital stock shall not be subscribed as aforesaid, shall, upon the certificate of the Controller, pay the several sums so estimated and allowed by the said Commissioners of Appraisal to the parties or persons respectively entitled thereto.

SEC. 6. Upon obtaining the title to the property thus purchased, or the execution of the lease, as the case may be, the said Rapid Transit Commissioners shall immediately proceed in such manner as they deem best to construct the means of rapid transit under the plan or plans adopted. The sums necessary to pay for the purchase of the lands, the construction of the means of rapid transit, the salaries of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and all the expenses of every nature connected with the same, in case said capital stock shall not be subscribed as aforesaid, the Controller is hereby authorized and directed, upon the requisition of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, to issue bonds for a period to be determined by the said Commissioners together with Controller and Mayor, sufficient for the construction thereof, and issue revenue bonds in anticipation of the revenues to be derived from taxation for the next year, in like manner as such bonds are now issued sufficient to meet the demands or expenditures as certified to by said Commissioners of rapid transit, and all claims for moneys due for materials furnished or work performed under the provisions of this act shall be audited and allowed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and upon such audit the Controller shall pay the several sums so audited and allowed.

SEC. 7. In case the means of rapid transit are constructed under the provisions of this act, from the amount realized by the subscriptions to the capital stock thereof, then in each and every year ten per cent. of the net profits realized from the same shall belong to the City and County of New-York, which said ten per cent. shall be determined by the sworn statement of the said Commissioners, and shall annually, on the 10th day of January, be paid by said Commissioners into the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, or by the sworn statement of the Directors hereinafter provided for, and be paid by said Directors into the Treasury aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The means of rapid transit provided for under this act shall be constructed and ready for public use and enjoyment from a point to be determined by the Commissioners, either from the Battery or City Hall Park as far as Forty-second street, in said City of New-York, within one year from the date when the subscriptions to the capital stock thereof are all paid in, or in case such subscriptions are not made, and it has been decided as aforesaid that all or any of the expense of constructing said rapid transit shall be borne by said City, then within one year from the date when it shall be so decided, and shall be fully and entirely completed to the Harlem River, in accordance with the plan or plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners within two years from the date when the subscriptions to the capital stock are all paid in, or within two years; provided such capital stock is not subscribed as aforesaid from the meeting, at which it shall be decided how much, if any, of the expense thereof shall be borne by said City.

SEC. 9. A majority of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, herein created, shall be deemed and considered sufficient for the transaction of any business, or for the exercise of any of the duties or powers herein enjoined or conferred. Each Commissioner shall receive for his salary and compensation of every nature the sum of $10,000 per annum, to be paid to him by the Controller, in case said capital stock is not subscribed as aforesaid, in equal quarterly installments; and the salaries of said Commissioners shall be charged to and be considered a portion of the expense of constructing and managing the means for rapid transit provided for in this act.

SEC. 10. If the means for rapid transit contemplated by this act shall be constructed entirely by subscriptions to the capital stock, then at the expiration of the term of office of the Commissioners herein first provided for the duties of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit shall cease, and a Board of Directors shall be elected and other officers by the stockholders, as in the case of other railroads; if the City of New-York has aided in its construction, in accordance with the vote provided for in the fourth section of this act, then the duties of the Commissioners shall cease as aforesaid, and a Board of Directors and other officers shall be elected as aforesaid, and the Mayor at such election is hereby authorized and directed to vote upon the stock owned by said city.

SEC. 11. In case the bonds of the City of New-York are issued in the construction, or to aid in the construction, of the rapid transit contemplated by this act, they shall be known as "Rapid Transit Loans," and the clear profits of the means of rapid transit constructed, or to an amount equal to the amount of capital stock subscribed by said City, shall be made a sinking fund to pay said bonds, and afterward to pay off the debt of said City.

SEC. 12. Within ten days after the appointment of the aforementioned Commissioners they shall meet at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and proceed to organize by the election of one of their number as President, and one of their number to be known and designated as "Managing" Commissioner, who shall devote their entire time to the interests of the commission, until such time as the means of rapid transit shall have been entirely accomplished, and they shall receive such additional compensation as the Commissioners may determine.

SEC. 13. If at any time after the first meeting of the Commissioners "the capital stock for the means of 'rapid transit,'" as provided for under authority of this act is secured, the Commissioners shall proceed at once to the consideration of plans therefor, and enter upon the construction of the same.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

For the past twelve years Harris Brothers, the extensive glove manufacturers, of No. 877 Broadway, have had in their employ a young man named Samuel Conklin, who, from being an office boy, became the confidential clerk of the firm. Messrs. Harris are the sole manufacturers of a peculiar brand of glove known as the Victoria, of which they sell an immense quantity. Until four weeks ago the firm never entertained a suspicion that they were being plundered by an employe. At that time, however, they received letters from glove-dealers in Boston and Lawrence, Mass., asking how it was that Victoria gloves were being offered for sale at one-half the price charged by the firm. They consulted with their lawyer and employed Pinkerton's Detective Bureau to work up the case. Pinkerton's detectives Messrs. Henry W. Davies and J. Niven, watched Conklin's movements, and soon became convinced that he was the thief. They noticed that when Conklin left his residence, in E[illegible] Fortieth street, he met a young man, named Charles L. Johnson, generally at a lager-beer saloon in Third avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. They watched Johnson, and found that he resided in a boarding-house in Fifty-fifth street. They concluded that Johnson was the go-between in the case, and arrested both him and Conklin. They made a full confession. Conklin said that during the past four years he had stolen about $25,000 worth of gloves. When he first began to steal them he gave the gloves to an elder brother of the prisoner Johnson, who sold them. On the death of this brother, he gave the gloves to the other prisoner, who sold them. Johnson said that he had sold the gloves to various persons, receiving about one-third of their value. Warrants for the arrest of the receivers were procured from Judge Morgan yesterday, and intrusted to Officers Gardner and Webber, of the Tombs squad. The first descent made by the officers was on the three stores Nos. 187, 395, and 431 Eighth avenue, owned by Marcus and William Samuels, one of which persons is a member of the Grand Jury. The Samuels could not be found; but Albert Cohen, a relative of the Samuels, was found in charge, and arrested. The officers found about 800 pairs of the stolen gloves in these stores, the brand of Harris Brothers being erased on many of them. Cohen was fully identified by Johnson as having bought gloves from him, and Judge Morgan held Cohen for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Johnson, in his confession, stated that while he was selling gloves to the Samuels and Cohen, Saul Adams, a hatter, of No. 319 Bleecker street, with whom he had done business, told him to bring the gloves to him and he would purchase them. Adams bought from Johnson all the gloves stolen by Conklin during the past eighteen months, amounting in value to $9,000. Johnson stated that Adams used to erase the stamp of Harris Brothers from the gloves and put on another stamp of his own. The officers arrested Adams, who keeps a small hat store, and found the handle and ink-roller of the stamp used by him. He declared positively, when arrigned before Judge Morgan, that he never saw Johnson before, but on one of the detectives coming forward and stating that he had frequently seen Adams in conversation with Johnson, counsel for Adams waived examination, and the prisoner was held for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The prosecution are in possession of receipts given by the Adams Express Company for stolen gloves sent into the country C. O. D., by Adams. The papers in his case will be sent before the Grand Jury to-day. Mr. L. Fox, of No. 153 Eighth avenue, who bought out his store from one D. F. Fuchs, was also arrested, fifty-two pairs of stolen gloves having been found in his possession. It having been ascertained, however, that these gloves were sold Fuchs by Johnson, Mr. Fox was honorably discharged. Conklin and Johnson were held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. Other arrests are expected to-day.

END OF THE MIDLAND RAILROAD STRIKE.

The Deputy Marshals sent to Summitville and Ellenville, on the line of the Oswego and Midland Railroad, to protect the interests of the Trustees of the road, returned and reported that the difficulty between the road and its employes was settled, the latter having accepted script for the money due them. The Deputy Marshals also stated that the reported seizure of a part of the road is entirely destitute of truth, and that the spiking of the switches was the only depredation committed. The business of the road was resumed yesterday morning, and trains are again running as usual. Mr. T. S. Purdy, Paymaster, began paying off the men yesterday for the month of December, and will, it is said, continue paying along the line until all demands are settled. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Receiver of the road, said, after testifying to the above facts, that since the road had been given into the hands of the Receivers, all the money it produced had been used to pay the men. There was no other revenue from which to draw money, and when the men stopped the business of the road, they of course put an end to all chances of their payment.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING.

The streets yesterday presented a marked change for the better; the snow was removed from the sidewalks and middle tracks, and though it was piled in some places over three feet high, still it was in a measure out of the way, and traffic was generally uninterrupted. Broadway, however, was an exception to the other main arteries of traffic. Special attention is supposed to be given to the cleaning of Broadway and Fifth avenue, but yesterday the speed of the stages was remarkably slow. Stage No. 14 of the Broadway and Fifth avenue, the Croton Line, left Fulton Ferry at 9:30 A. M., took in one passenger at Fulton and Broadway at 9:40, and arrived at Union square at 10:15, without change of passengers and only one collision. The waters of the North and East Rivers were covered with large flow ice, which, driven before the prevailing wind, got massed in the docks at the east side, but did not interfere with the ferry-boats. The slight inconvenience experienced in the City was more than compensated by the facilities which the recent hard snap afforded to the lovers of sleighing and skating of enjoying these exhilarating amusements. The up-town avenues and drives were alive with sleighing parties, and presented a gay and animated appearance, and all the fast trotters and fashionable equipages were seen gliding noiselessly over the frozen snow, the pleasant music of the sleigh-bells being the only auricular evidence of their rapid flight. In the Central Park a large number of skaters of both sexes enjoyed the favored pastime, and studded the surface of the lake with their varied and brilliant costumes.

THE CHARITY BALL.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT COMPLETE—A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE ACADEMY ANTICIPATED.

The arrangements for the charity ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which takes place to-night in the Academy of Music, have all been completed, and, judging from present indications, the reunion of this year will eclipse in splendor any of its predecessors. Never has the demand for tickets been so spirited, or the amount realized from the sale of boxes so large. Every box has been disposed of at a more remunerative figure than that obtained last year, and the aggregate exceeds by over $500 that of past seasons. The boxes have brought prices ranging from $20 to $250, and it is stated that in many cases a sum largely in excess of the latter amount has been offered for favorite positions. The management, with commendable forethought, have procured the postponement of all other fashionable events on the cards for to-night, so that nothing can possibly interfere with the success of the undertaking. Nothing else has been talked about in fashionable New-York for the past few weeks but the charity ball, and the preparations made have been on a scale of unusual magnificence. It has always been acknowledged as the great event of the season, and the occasion, above all others, on which the *crême de la crême* of New-York society delights to assemble within the walls of the Academy. Fabulous amounts of money and days of anxious study have been spent in devising novelties for the occasion, and never have the designers and dress-makers been kept so busy in preparing for the grand event as during the past month. Judging from the elegance and beauty of design of many of the toilets, the assemblage will contain many novelties not presented in this City during the present season. Considering the substantial assistance given to the Nursery and Child's Hospital by the proceeds of the annual ball, it is eminently fitting that the affair should be a brilliant success. The institution is a noble one, and appeals through the thousands of helpless waifs whom it has protected to the generous sympathies of this great Christian community. The weak and erring ones rescued from destruction, and the little innocent sufferers for the transgressions of others, saved and sustained by the operations of this truly Christian institution, speak volumes for its claims on the sympathies of the public, and recommend it to the consideration of those who have not yet interested themselves in its success. Over 600 persons are at present cared for by the society, and hundreds of other worthy objects of charity periodically come to light. The receipts of the annual charity balls have steadily increased since 1865, in which year the profits were $9,601 51, until the handsome sum of $12,574 71 has been reached, and it is probable that the amount realized by this year's reunion will be the largest on record. The ball being for a charitable purpose, the decorations will be simple and inexpensive, the management being desirous of turning in as large a sum as possible for the benefit of the hospital. The word "Charity," with the monogram of the institution, in gas illumination, will occupy a position at the head of the room, and a new landscape scene will form a pleasing background. Several vases of natural flowers will be placed around hall. Two bands have been engaged for the occasion, Lander supplying the dance music and Gilmore's Band performing for the promenade. Supper will be provided by Delmonico in his best style, and the arrangements for the reception and convenience of guests are excellent. The following are the officers of the ball: President, Arthur Leary; fourteen Vice Presidents; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Secretary, Newton Dexter. The following is a full list of the guests who have purchased boxes:

Proscenium.—D, D. Kingsland; E, Mrs. Brooks; F, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow; G, Mrs. Bainbridge Clark; H, J. B. Boyd; J, Mrs. Delmonte; N, A. T. Stewart; O, Mrs. G. A. Fellows; P, Clarence Seward; Q, Lester Wallack; R, Mrs. W. B. Sargeant; S, Mrs. W. S. Gurney.

First Tier.—1, Mr. F. D. Tappan; 2, Col. Benj. A. Willis; 3, Dr. Roberts; 4, R. C. Hutchings; 5, Mr. Josephs; 6, Mr. Danesi; 7, Arthur Leary; 8, Theo. Moss; 9, Mrs. A. Gilman; 10, Mrs. Butler; 11, Mrs. Seeley; 12, Mrs. Ellis; 13, Mr. F. V. Alexandre; 14, Mr. Dwight; 15, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend; 16, M. K. W. Jones; 17, Mrs. Dorner; 18, Mrs. Van Wart; 19, Clark Bell; 20, Gen. Ward; 21, Dr. Woodruff; 22, Mr. Joslyn; 23, Mrs. Shilito; 24, Mrs. Burns; 25, Mrs. Stevenson; 26, Mr. Leary; 27, Mrs. Cross; 28, Mrs. S. Wray; 29, Mrs. Sherman; 30, Mrs. H. Meletta; 31, Mrs. J. L. Dickenson.

Second Row.—40, Mrs. Keeler; 41, Mrs. Scott; 42, Mrs. G. F. Gilman; 43, Mrs. Seymour; 44, Mrs. Basconi; 45, Mr. Tyson; 46, Mr. Potter; 47, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence; 48, Mr. Baldwin; 49, Mrs. Ely; 50, R. T. Jones; 51, Mr. Bell; 52, Mr. Moss; 53, Mr. Haas; 54, Mr. A. M. Beadleston; 55, H. H. Truman; 56, A. Mellen, Sr.; 57, Mrs. O'Brien; 58, Mr. Flanagan; 59, Mrs. Woodruff; 60, Mrs. Appleton; 61, Mrs. Courtenay.

Artists' Row.—Parepa, Mr. Cleveland; Kellogg, Mrs. Henry Parton; Piccolomini, Mrs. Gautier; Grisi, Mrs. F. C. Lawrence; Rossini, Mrs. O'Hara; Meyerbeer, Mr. H. O. Foritsch; Verdi, Mrs. Kingsland; 82, Mrs. Foote; Nilsson, Mrs. Musgrave; Patti, Mme. Botassi; La Grange, A. Leary; Mozart, Mrs. Watson; Bellini, R. L.; Donizetti, D. Kingsland; Gounod, Mrs. Burdett; 83, Mrs. Monroe.

Mezzani.—100, Mrs. Kavanagh; 101, William Watson; 102, Mrs. Hitchcock; 103, E. Colfax; 104, A. Hall; 105, Mrs. O'Donoghue; 106, Mrs. Watson; 107, Mrs. Kemp; 108, Mrs. Roosevelt; 109, Mrs. Galloway; 110, Mrs. Baxter; 111, Mrs. Palmer; 112, Mrs. Forlian; 113, Mrs. Budd; 114, Mrs. Gordon; 115, Mrs. Taylor; 116, Alex. Taylor; 117, Mr. Navarow; 118, Mrs. Ammidown; 119, Mrs. Saxe; 120, G. S. Leland; 121, Mr. C. H. Bulkley.

The musical programme, which has been well selected, is as follows:

Overture—"Les Martyrs"	Donizetti
Selections—"Il Profeta"	Meyerbeer
March—"Salute to New-York"	Gilmore

ORDER OF DANCES.

1. Quadrille—"Rolunda"	Strauss
Promenade—"Farewell to the Forest," Mendelssohn.	
2. Valse—"Wiener Blut"	Strauss
Promenade—Cavatina, "Il Bravo," Mercadante.	
3. Galop—"Lustig im Kreise"	Strauss
Promenade—"Blumenslied," Lange.	
4. Valse—"Studentenballe"	Strauss
Promenade—"Guillaume Tell," Rossini.	
5. Galop—"In Stumschrits"	Strauss
Promenade—Fantasia, "Osterich" Westmeyer.	
6. Lanciers—"Constellationen"	Wiegand
Promenade—Selection, "Il Crociato," Meyerbeer.	
7. Valse—"Huldegunden."	Strauss
Promenade—"Romanza Si tu Savais," Balfe.	
8. Galop—"Von Donaustrande"	Strauss
Promenade—"Aida." Verdi.	
9. Valse—"Manuscripten"	Strauss
Promenade—"Fanfare, Militaire," Gilmore.	
10. Galop—"Ohne Sorgen"	Strauss
Promenade—Airs de Ballet, "Profeta," Meyerbeer.	
11. Lanciers—"Adela"	Wiegand
Promenade—"Wacht am Rhein," Wilhelm.	
12. Valse—"Carnavalsbilder"	Strauss
Promenade—"La Fille de Mme. Angot," Offenbach.	
13. Galop—"Nach Kurser Rast"	Strauss
Promenade—"Meditations," Gounod.	
14. Valse—"Herald Signal"	Schmitt
Promenade—"Romanza, Don Sebastiano," Donizetti.	
15. Galop—"Apollo"	Strauss
Promenade—"Russian Hymn," Volgt.	
16. Lanciers—"F. C. B."	Wiegand
Promenade—"Lohengrin," Wagner.	
17. Valse—"Expositionen"	Strauss
Promenade—"Nocturne," Titt'l.	
18. Galop—"Invincible"	Simmons
Promenade—"Deh Veini, non Tardar," Mozart.	
19. Valse—"Doctrinen"	Strauss
Promenade—"Weary," Gabriel.	
20. Galop—"Auf Vorposten"	Nelbig
Promenade—"Mignon," Thomas.	
21. Lanciers—"Blossom Club"	Wiegand
Promenade—"Polka de Concert, Golden Robin," Bosquet.	
22. Valse—"Interpretationen"	Strauss
Promenade—"Brindisi, Galathee," Masse.	
23. Galop—"Neue Welt"	Strauss
Promenade—"O Sweet be Thy Repose," J. R. Thomas.	
24. Valse—"High Life"	Strauss
Promenade—"La Cent Vierges," Lecocq.	
25. Galop—"Nameless"	Lander
Promenade—"Good Night, Farewell," Kucken.	

The Police arrangements are such as to insure adequate convenience in the arrival and departure of the company. The attendance will undoubtedly be very large, the inquiries for tickets during the past week having exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the lady managers.

A SUSPENSION THE RESULT OF A DEFALCATION.

A rumor was current yesterday that the clerks of the late firm of Thomas Perkins, Jr., & Co., cotton brokers, No. 141 Pearl street, were defaulters to a large amount, and this defalcation was stated to be one of the causes of the recent dissolution of the partnership. The clerks—five in number—have been speculating in cotton on their own account within the past two years, making good their losses with money belonging to the firm. This circumstance did not come to the knowledge of the house until last January, when the defaulters, being unable to conceal the matter any longer, made a clean breast of it, and on Jan. 31 the firm dissolved by mutual consent. By order of the Supreme Court Mr. H. M. Tabor was, on Tuesday last, appointed a Receiver, and all claims of the creditors will be settled by him as fast as presented. Mr. Tabor was special partner to the amount of $100,000. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Mr. Tabor corroborated the prominent facts in the foregoing statement, but declined giving the amount of the defalcation. He further stated that the books of the firm were in his possession, and "he should pay all claims, and keep the matter as quiet as possible." It was ascertained that one of the defaulting clerks is a brother-in-law of Mr. Tabor. They all possessed the confidence of the firm, three of them having been in their employ for years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Ex-Deputy Shields will be released from prison to-day.

The Idlewild Club gave its annual reception, last evening, at De Garmo's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Superintendent Matsell, and Alderman Morris had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Edward Doyle, aged fifty-five, of No. 49 Prince street, while intoxicated, fell on some sharp instrument and sustained severe injuries.

Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Max Zenn, gave its annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night.

The first annual reunion of the Tenth New-York Veteran Volunteer Association was had at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, last evening.

The annual calico reception of the Francis Stevenson Coterie will be held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, 1874, at Beethoven Hall, Nos. 210 and 212 Fifth street, near Bowery.

Rev. Dr. Deems will lecture, on Friday evening, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, on "Luck," for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women.

Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture in Unity Chapel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, this evening, on "William Cowper." The lecture is free.

The William Haw, Jr., Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James E. Watson; Vice President, Benjamin Page; Recording Secretary, John Cooper; Treasurer, Clarence Heidleberg.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 189 Spring street, Mr. Austin Leake presiding. Standing committees for the ensuing year were appointed.

The case of Mrs. Cecelia Higgins against the St. George's Cricket Club for two years' wages as care-taker of the club-house and for coal supplied was tried before Judge Larremore yesterday, and a verdict was given for the defendant.

The Board of Police, yesterday, made honorable mention of Patrolman John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for his bravery in rescuing three lads from death by suffocation during the fire at No. 58 West Fourteenth street on the 29th ult.

A movement is on foot to reduce the force in the various departments. Edward Rafferty, a messenger in the Finance Department, was the first victim of this reform. He received notice of removal yesterday. Others will soon share the same fate.

The Bureau of Charities, No. 66 Third avenue, requests information of the whereabouts of "Kipp's Bay Mission," and of John S. Ebaugh, its missionary. Those who know anything of the mission or of Mr. Ebaugh will please communicate with the bureau.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, was in this City yesterday, and visited the Custom-house, where he held extended interviews with Collector Arthur, Naval Officer Laflin, and other officials. His visit is said to be of a general supervisory character.

The employes of the printing firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co. will commemorate the anniversary of Washington's birthday by a ball and reception on the night of the 23d inst., at Irving Hall. The affair will be under the management of Messrs. T. S. Conklin, William P. Robinson, and Stephen Bolger.

The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, which left Liverpool on Jan. 22 and Queenstown on Jan. 23, reached this port yesterday with the regular mails. By the courtesy of the management of the Hamburg Line, French and German newspapers—the latest to Jan. 24, by the Thuringia—were also received yesterday.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Jeremiah Maguire, jointly indicted with a young man named Adams, who was convicted on the previous day, after a protracted trial, of assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for seven years. The court then adjourned till this morning.

In reference to the application for letters of administration on the estate of Theophile Jouanque, one of the victims of the Ville du Havre disaster, by his brothers and sisters in France, Surrogate Hutchings has set down the 27th of July for the hearing of the petitions. The deceased owned property in this City amounting to $100,000.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon will, on her next outward trip for Aspinwall—leaving this port on the 14th inst.—take passengers and freight from Kingston, it being the purpose of the company to re-open freight communication with the Island of Jamaica. The Captain of the Colon will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco, taking command of the connecting iron steamer Colim at Panama.

On Tuesday night the stable of Shadriah Reid, of No. 42 Ridge street, was broken open and a couple of valuable horse-blankets stolen. From information which the Police received they arrested William H. Poole, who was seen with one of the stolen blankets in his possession. He denies the charge, but was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court.

At the street railroad terminus near the City Hall, yesterday, the benefits to be derived from the division of labor was practically illustrated by two gangs of workmen employed by rival railroad companies. One party was engaged shoveling the snow from its track to that of the opposition line, and the rival's gang were vigorously throwing back the slush to the other track. Of course, the public had to wait till the line was cleared.

BROOKLYN.

The church fair at St. Ann's, on the Heights, has thus far proved a magnificent success.

Thomas Clark was arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving $26 for fraudulently insuring John Cullaghon, of No. 50 Flushing avenue, for $4,000 in the Phœnix Insurance Company.

It appears now that Mr. A. G. Schweickert, the brewer who "mysteriously disappeared" from his home in Williamsburg some days ago, and who, it was said, had been foully dealt with, has carried off in the neighborhood of $40,000 from his creditors.

While the family of Mr. Charles Phelps, of No. 274 Carroll street, were at tea some evenings ago, burglars, by means of false keys, entered the house through the basement and carried away $300 worth of property. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the robbery.

The churches interested in calling the council to inquire into the conduct of Plymouth Church in the matter of dropping a member's name from the church-book in an irregular manner, are in active correspondence with other churches and arranging to hold the long-talked-of council.

Miss Ida C. Suydam recovered $2,500 damages yesterday in the City Court, before Judge McCue, in a suit brought to recover $2,500 against a contractor named Corey, who in November, 1871, was engaged in building a bank on the corner of Broadway and Fifth street, and through the carelessness of whose employes in leaving building materials on the sidewalk Miss Suydam sustained serious injuries.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Overseer of the Poor in North Tarrytown reports that there are over sixty families in very great destitution known to himself, and he believes that there are as many more who are ashamed to ask for aid from the Poormaster.

The reports about the prevalence of virulent small-pox in the County Jail rendered it extremely difficult to obtain a Grand Jury at the present session of the court, many of those summoned being afraid to expose themselves.

Thomas Gaffney was arrested yesterday and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer for committing an aggravated assault upon Mr. Keans, of Fordham. It was shown in evidence that Gaffney had made threats of violence to Mr. Keans.

The pupils of the public schools of Mount Vernon will give an exposition in the course of the present month of articles of their own manufacture. Nothing will be sold, the exposition being intended mainly to show children themselves what others like them can do.

It is understood that a movement is on foot to unite the farming interest of a number of towns in the upper part of Westchester County with the Agricultural Society of Yorktown, and have the society hold an annual exhibition in northern Westchester. Such a consolidation appears to meet with general favor.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers: William Bailey, Daniel Bailey, W. N. Teed, Floyd Keeler, T. H. Theall, Odle Close, A. B. Mead, A. B. Thacker, and Wm. J. Horton. Mr. Thacker has been elected Cashier in the place of Thos. H. Reed, resigned.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County yesterday found true bills of indictment against Dan Kelly, Larry Griffin, John Burns, and Patsey Conroy, four of the alleged masked burglars who recently entered the Emmot cottage at New-Rochelle and committed the outrage upon the family and servants, blew open the safe, and stole property valued at $800. Their trial has been set down for Tuesday, 17th inst.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a great deal of ice in the bay yesterday, although it was not heavy enough to impede navigation to any degree. There was more in the East River than has before been seen this year.

The people of the town of Middleton, irrespective of party, will meet at the Ferry House at Stapleton Landing, this evening, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates for town officers.

The following are the nominations to be made in that town—the election to take place on Tuesday next: One Supervisor, one Justice of the Peace, one Assessor for short term and one for long term, one Collector of Taxes, two Inspectors of Election for each of the four districts, five Constables, and one Commissioner of Highways. Most of the nominations this year for town officers in all the townships of Richmond County are being made by the people irrespective of party.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ten thousand barrels of oil arrived yesterday at the Claremont Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The morning squad of Newark policemen are to be provided with coffee and biscuit at the station-house before going out on duty.

James Murray, aged ten years, was run over by a drill engine on the Central Railroad at Bergen Point yesterday and had his right leg severed from his body. It is feared he cannot survive.

A freight train on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad ran off the track between New-Durham and Homestead Station yesterday, causing some damage and considerable delay to travel.

It was currently rumored through Jersey City yesterday that the body of Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer, had been found floating at the Long Dock. Investigation proved the rumor to be unfounded.

Charles W. McLean, a law student, of Jersey City, has commenced suit against Police Justice Shackleton, Capt. Glenny, and Officer Haskins for false imprisonment. He claims damages to the amount of $5,000.

Elmer Fitzgerald, a driller, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was run over by a drill engine at West End, Jersey City, yesterday morning. One leg was cut off and two ribs fractured. The injured man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and removed to Brady's morgue. There are several cuts and bruises on the body, probably caused by floating ice, and it was very much decomposed.

Alfred Berney, a Jersey City Justice of the Peace, was before the Court of Sessions yesterday for contempt. He had been cited to appear before A. H. Brown, a Master in Chancery, to make discovery as to his property, which was sought to be levied on under a judgment for $200. He refused to appear and the Court held him in $500 bail to appear for sentence this morning.

Early yesterday morning a boiler in Ira Martin's steam saw mill at Ten-mile Run, Middlesex County, exploded with terrific force, causing great damage. Dennis Cronin, the engineer, was struck by a flying piece of the boiler, and injured so severely that it is thought he cannot recover. One end of the building was completely demolished, and the remainder of it stands in a very precarious condition. The damage to the building is estimated at about $1,500.

A sad case of misery and destitution was discovered in Newark yesterday. A little girl, fifteen years old, named Margaret Hernan, was arrested for stealing three loaves of bread. On being arraigned in the Police Court, she burst into tears and said that she had taken the bread to feed her little sisters, who were at home in a starving condition. She also stated that both her parents were dead, and that she and her brother had supported the other children, four in number, until they were thrown out of employment. Detective McManus was sent to investigate the truth of the story, and in visiting her home found the children not only starving but with very little clothing and no fuel. The room in which they were huddled together presented a wretched appearance, and altogether they were in a pitiful state of destitution. Justice Mills discharged the prisoner, and relief was at once afforded the unfortunate family.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual election of officers of the Jamaica Fire Department was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of Abraham H. Remsen as Chief Engineer, L. C. Cooper as Assistant Chief, George L. Bergen as Treasurer, J. A. Lodge as Clerk, and Stephen H. Henderson, John D. Smith, and John A. Fox as Fire Wardens.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and easier at $6 50@$7 50 for Treble Extra, $7 75@$9 25 for Family. Corn firmer at 77c.@78c. for White, 78c. for Yellow Mixed, 80c. for Yellow. Oats firmer at 57c.@58c. Bran dull at $1. Hay quiet at $21 for choice. Pork firm at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for Sides. Bacon dull and lower at 8c. for Shoulders, 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull at 11¼c.@12¼c. Lard—Refined scarce at 9c.@9⅞c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 4½c.@5½c. for inferior; 5¾c.@6¼c. for common; 6½c.@7¾c. for fair to fully fair; 8c.@8¾c. for prime to choice. Molasses—Good all in second hands; prime selling at 68c. Coffee in good demand; a small stock of ordinary sold at 24½c.@25½c.; fair, 27c.@27½c.; good, 27½c.@28¼c.; prime, 28¼c.@28¾c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 40@$3 50. Gold, 111¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 35@$5 38.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 63 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 51 for No. 3 do.; $1 50@$1 51 for Amber Michigan; April, $1 58½@$1 59½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 48½. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of High Mixed, February, at 66¾c.; May, 71¾c.; new, 62½c.; Low Mixed, new, 61½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 48½c. for No. 1; 47½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 95. Clover Seeds steady at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, and in fair demand, at $1 26¾ for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2; March, $1 26½; April, $1 29. Oats dull, and nominally 41c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78c. for No. 1. Barley quiet at 85c. Pork held at $14 75@$15, cash. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominally 5¾c., loose. Lard nominally 9⅜c. for Kettle; 9¼c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market moderately active, but prices weak and lower; sales of medium to fair, 10 to 11 cwt., Steers at $4 30@$4 75; good to choice, 12 to 13 cwt., do. at $4 90@$5 50; a few extra, averaging over 15 cwt., at $6 25; Stockers, $3 90@$4 25; shipments, 1,700. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; very few good lots, and the market for such is active and 15c. higher; sales of good to choice at $5 70@$6, with a lot of fancy at $6 10; common and medium grades quiet at $5@$5 60; shipments, 9,000. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts, 2,600; sales at $3 75@$5 75 for common to choice.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Wheat dull. Rye firm. Corn dull. Barley very firm and fairly active; sales of four cars No. 2 Canada at $2 27; five cars No. 2 Two-rowed State on private terms. Malt steady, with sales of five cars Six-rowed State on private terms.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 44c. Resin quiet at $2 10. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 10 for Hard; $3 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar unsettled at $2 30@$2 35.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—B. C. Gowan, H. Oldershaw, Hector Tyndale, Ramon Garcia, Mr. Thomson, Robert Rigby, Capt. Ward, Santiago Loler, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. W. H. Potter and maid, Antonio Marquis and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Vandersandt, Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. Slattery, two Misses Miller, E. H. Miller, Richard Walsh, Rev. A. F. Donnely, Samuel Bradley and daughter, Guerine Nicola, E. C. Grant, J. C. Marks, Walston H. Brown, Peter Gallagher, Louis G. Loler.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—T. Smalholz, T. O. Fox, R. B. Hine, Sidney Thornton, H. J. Hassem, T. Ryan.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Havana.—Joseph Willcox, Domingo Sirvent, Dimas Cousin, Martin Anis.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Smith and child, J. W. Smith, F. H. Soule, Peter Andoin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:05 | Sun sets.....5:23 | Moon rises..9:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:07 | Gov. Island.10:56 | Hell Gate..12:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

CLEARED.

Barks Albert, Reed, Cape Town, C. G. H., Dowley, Corners & Co.; Yared, (Aust.,) Calludevich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Harfruen, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; George Treat, Gunn, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guisseppi, (Ital.,) Castello, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tare, (Aust.,) Franciscovich, Bristol, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Angelo, (Br.,) Acker, Bridgetown and Georgetown, F. W. Whitney.

Schrs. Ella M. Pennel, Mitchel, Arroyo, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Robert Myhan, Eldridge, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Ponce, P. R., H. W. Loud & Co.; S. P. Thurlow, Talbut, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Jan. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale; Jan. 30, lat. 43 10, lon. 47 33, passed a three-masted steam-ship bound E.; 31st, lat. 42 2, lon. 51 50, a brig-rigged steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 41 59, lon. 52 52, a Cardiff steam-ship do.; Feb. 4, 9:50 A. M., a Guion steam-ship do.; same date, at 10:35 A. M., a Cunard steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Jan. 21, via Havre 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 31, at 4:30 P. M., lat. 46 35, lon. 45 25, passed a Dutch steamer bound E.; Feb. 1, at 9:15 A. M., lat. 43 50, lon. 56 20, passed steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) hence for Hamburg; 2d, lat. 41 37, lon. 62 56, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br., Jennings, Liverpool Jan. 17, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Columbus, (new,) Reed, Philadelphia, to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Feb. 3, lat. 38 37, lon. —, passed brig Ella, of Portland, bound —.

Steam-ship Colon, Hudson, Aspinwall Jan. 25, via Kingston, Jam., 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Reed, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Dec. 24, and the Isle of Wight 28th, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Abeona, (of Glasgow,) Grosart, Glasgow 60 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Jan. 17, in a westerly gale, James Forgie, second mate, a native of Glasgow, aged twenty-two years, was washed overboard from the poop deck, and was drowned.

Bark M. E. Chapman, (of Halifax,) Eve, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Nystad, (Norw.,) Amudsen, Barrow 65 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Lizzie W. Virden, Beatty, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit, nuts, and salt to Gomez & Arquimbau.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Swekisburg, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to Jones & Lough.

Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Mediator, for Norfolk; Regulator, for Philadelphia; ship Black Hawk, for San Francisco; barks Benefactor, for Yokohama; Queen of the Seas, for Cape Town and Batavia; Willie Rickmers, Laura, and Gertrude and Jenny, for Bremen; Emerald, for Havre; Jupiter, for Gibralter; Vidajaen, for London; Johann Mathilde, Zio Lorenzo, for Cork or Falmouth; T. C. Berg, Nicola Barabino, Cainan and Archimede, for Queenstown for orders; John Griffin, for Havana; J. E. Holbrook, for Cardenas; brigs Cato Annetta, for Hamburg; Ringleader, for Salonica; Clara and Agnes, for Exeter, England; Hans Gude, for Queenstown; Anna, for Santos; Oromocto, for Liverpool; Angostura, for Ciudad Bolivar; Mary E. Rowland, for Kingston, Jam.; Henry and Louise, for Laguayra, &c.; Marie, for St. Martins; Lulu, for Matanzas; Crescent, for St. Kitts; schrs. S. C. Noyes, for Aux Cayes; Rescue, for Falmouth, Jam.; Robert Wing, for St. Johns, P. R.; Mary A. Holt, for Turk's Island; Ella, for Manzanilla; Potosi, for Demerara; S. L. Russell, for King's Ferry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Arr. steamers Worcester, from Savannah, and William Crane, from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Falcon, from Charleston; Vindicator, from New-York; Josephine Thompson, from New-York, and Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; schrs. Minnie W. Griffin, from New-Haven; H. T. Townsend, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Canadian, for Liverpool; McClellan, for Providence; Vindicator, for New-York; and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; and Octoria, for New-York; barks Fanchon and Metsola, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; brig Potomac, for Demarara; and schrs. C. S. Bushnell, for Genoa, and Flying Arrow, for Governor's Harbor.

Sld. steam-ship Baltimore, for Bremen; bark Norma, for Queenstown; brigs Pirro, for Belfast, Ireland; and Ilpotas, for Queenstown; and schr. Nellie Bowers, for Kingston, Jam.; and H. B. McAulay, and Hamburg, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Sparkling Foam, from Messina; bark Darling, from —.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—Arr. ship Eliza Everett, from Dublin, and bark John Neales, from Savannah.

Cld. ship Gardiner, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cld. steamers Hercules, for Boston, and City of Dallas, for New-York; ship Guardian, for Revel; and bark Cordelia, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Carroll, from Boston; bark Thompson, from Savannah; and brig Shepherdess, from Rio Janeiro.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Polynesian, from Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Arr. schr. Bartie Pierce, Boston, for Virginia.

Feb. 3, no arrivals.

In port, steamer Leopard, bark Success, brigs Grace Lothrop, Aristos, and Mary E. Thompson, and schrs. Antelope, Ida Lewis, E. J. Heraty, Emma D. Finney, Rosannah Rose, Prairie Bird, Sardinian, Eddie Pierce, Moss Glen, Sarah H. Reed, John McAdam, H. G. Bird, Mary B. Reeves, Joseph Chandler, and Bartie Pierce.

Feb. 4, no arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Eddie Pierce, H. G. Bird, Emma D. Finney, E. J. Heraty, and Rosannah Rose.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Jan. 25.—Sld. Jan. 18, the schr. Electric Spark, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sld. for the United States: James Foster, Jr., Aurora, Ellen Southard, [illegible], Montebello, A. W. Singleton, Geanne, Shakespeare, The Craigs, Forganball, Lady Seymour, and Queen of England.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst.: Alice Davis, Olga, Carbone, Adorno, Herbert, and Resolve.

Also arr. out from the United States: Elena, [illegible], and Rosetta McNeil.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterndorp, from New-York, Jan. 24, for Bremen, touched here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Feb. 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Macedonia, Capt. Laird, from New-York, Jan. 21, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, arrived here to-day from New-York, Jan. 24, and proceeded.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO.

OF BROOME ST.,

have removed the MANUFACTURING branch of their business to their NEW FACTORY,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,

the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN warerooms remaining as before at

5th Av. and 14th St.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions as

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,

They invite a continuation of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their seventeen years' occupancy of the old Broome street establishment.

Connected with their works they have a thoroughly organized

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

under the personal care of a member of the firm.

NOTICE.

☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, and the reputation there made, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

The Sun.

Average Daily Circulation over 120,000

or nearly equal to that of all the other morning newspapers printed in the English language in this City.

Some idea of the extent of this immense issue may be formed from the fact that it is sufficient to place two copies in each dwelling-house in the City and County of New-York every day, or, one copy in every dwelling-house in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, with some thousands to spare. Although THE SUN is most widely distributed in the City and suburbs, it is no longer a mere local journal, but is now sold, subscribed for and circulated in every city and State of the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. In the year 1873 THE DAILY SUN printed and sold (**36,023,884**) **thirty-six millions, twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four copies.**

As an advertising medium THE DAILY SUN is especially valuable to all who want help or employment; who have rooms or dwellings to let; houses or lands to sell; wares or merchandise to dispose of, at retail or by auction. In short, to buyers and sellers alike, it performs the service of a vast and practically illimitable Exchange, at the very minimum of cost.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A five-line advertisement, reaching 600,000 readers, costs only two dollars.

Ordinary Advertisements, per agate line	$0 40
Large type or cuts (agate measurement) per line	0 80
Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per line	0 75
Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line	0 50
Banking and Financial (after money article)	0 75
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line	1 50
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line	2 50

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Circulation nearly 70,000, extending over every State and Territory in the Union and the Dominion of Canada.

THE WEEKLY SUN is now steadily growing in circulation at a rate that bids fair to put it at 100,000 before next Summer. As a medium for reaching the buying public, the country over, it has no superior, price and service considered, among all the secular weekly press. To manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, fertilizers and all staple articles, it is especially valuable.

Ordinary Advertisements, per line	$0 50
No extra charge for cuts or displayed type.	
Business Notices, 5th page, per line	0 75
Reading Notices, 8th page, per line	1 00

NEW-YORK, February, 1874.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

American manufacturers are invited to consider the following facts and suggestions:

In the first place: It is well known that the leading jobbing and commission merchants are invariably reluctant to handle new and unknown goods, even when convinced of their merits, and if at all induced to act as agents for their sale, claim so many advantages over the smaller merchants that the manufacturer is compelled to give some form of monopoly to the principal commission merchants; thus one merchant demands that the trade-mark of the manufacturer shall be omitted, and that the name of the seller shall be substituted in its place; another that the goods shall be stamped as though they were imported, inasmuch as he deals largely in imported goods; and a third insists on such a large discount that he shall be enabled to undersell the smaller merchants; and thus at every turn the manufacturer is met with obstacles created by the relation of the commission merchant and the retail dealer.

The prominent retail dealers are also unwilling to purchase goods that are not known, and reasonably urge that no one will ask for them: and thus at last the manufacturer is forced to address the consumer, giving such a description of his wares as will enable the purchaser to demand them, and thus the reluctant merchant of yesterday becomes the most enterprising merchant of to-day. Advertising has brought him customers; his rivals hear of it, and straightway announce that they, too, have a full stock and are prepared to sell at close prices.

The advantages resulting from addressing the public are that:

If the goods have merit the demand will increase steadily and rapidly.

The manufacturer of goods favorably known can always exact his own terms, and jobbers and commission merchants will be compelled in self-interest to become active and willing agents in his interest, instead of obstacles to his success.

The most noted and successful manufacturers are those who have addressed the public. Their wares are the last to feel the effects of panics, and the first to show signs of activity after depressed periods.

The cost of addressing the public is more than paid for—by the increased sales, and partly from the right of exacting better terms; and, for the reason that you greatly aid the jobbing merchant, you can reasonably demand the best terms.

There are many disadvantages attending making goods with a fictitious trade-mark to suit customers. It makes the manufacturer a mere workman for the seller, and gives the seller the opportunity of standing between the maker and consumer, and as a natural consequence the manufacturer is always at the mercy of any one who will undertake to supply the retail dealer with the same line of goods at less price; whereas, if the maker insists on having his own trade-mark on his goods they are sold on their merits, and his rights are respected and appreciated by all concerned.

Having had for many years exclusive charge of the advertising of the best known and most successful manufacturers, and, as such, aided in extending their business, the undersigned feels warranted in claiming special aptitude for conducting the advertising of MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS, and securing the most ample returns for such outlay as they may purpose making. Being well acquainted with the peculiar merits and advantages of each journal, and the most effective means of securing public attention for all business enterprises, he invites correspondence on the subject from traders desirous of increasing their business by advertising.

For all further details:

JOHN MANNING,

Waltham Building, No. 1 Bond st., N. Y.

REFERENCES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square, New-York.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Waltham, Mass.

CHENEY BROTHERS,
Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$5,521,049 15

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO
of Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL..........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$1,024,478 81

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..........................$200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..........................$200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford.
CAPITAL..........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$742,734

JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, AGENTS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

FRANCE.

THE DE BROGLIE MINISTRY—THE QUESTION OF THE PAPACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

Saturday was another unfortunate day for the De Broglie Ministry. After the vote of confidence given the other day, and the revival of the law for the appointment of the Mayors, the opposition adopted the usual tactics and began to fight the law at every step upon all sorts of amendments. Three or four were voted down by varying majorities before "Article I." could be carried by a fair majority. When the second clause was read on Saturday amendments began to pour in and three were got before the Chamber. I need not go into the details of these amendments, but the first was voted down by a majority of fourteen, and the last by a majority of only *four*. This amendment was to oblige the Government to appoint the Mayors from the members of the Municipal Councils, who were to be elected by the people, which is nothing but the law of the Empire. Four Ministers were present, but it is understood that the Duc Decazes refused to vote against the amendment, because the principle appeared to him "nothing but just." "The most just" is the expression used. Hence three Ministers voted against the amendment, and the actual party majority was only *one*. But six Under Secretaries of State, who are interested parties, also voted, and hence we may say that there was really a minority of five votes. But actually the amendment was voted down by only four voices, and there was a moral defeat. When the result was made known, M. De Broglie rushed from the hall, saying aloud, in a very petulant tone, "How do they expect me to govern with such majorities as that?" *(avec des majorités de ce calibre-là.)* It is very evident that the Cabinet cannot stand many victories of that kind, and every effort is being made to find a Ministerial combination which will unite a larger majority. But I really do not see where it is to be found beyond the Left Centre, or the party of M. Thiers, and, if taken from that faction, the Government established on the 24th May could not last long. One noteworthy point is, that the Bonapartists in the Chamber have become the arbitrators in all votes of this kind. They decided upon supporting the Ministry in this instance, but if they had decided the contrary, M. De Broglie would have been left in the minority by more than twenty votes. Naturally, this state of things is anything but pleasant for the Government, which has staked everything upon the Orleans Princes. It is in their interest that this Municipal law is made. But it strikes me that the attempt must fail, as did the attempt to put Henri V. upon the throne, and then one more party will be placed *hors de combat*. The struggle will then lie, as I have always thought it would, between the Republicans and the Bonapartists, and, as M. Thiers remarked long ago, "Success will be to the most moderate," or, as he expressed it, *le plus sage*. Since the 9th of January the Bonapartists have made marked progress, for even their enemies say that no other party could have made so remarkable a demonstration as that on the anniversary of the Emperor's death. An attempt will be made to rival it on Wednesday, the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI., but a bad beginning has been made. The Bonapartists gave the first places to the working people, and kneeling beside the Ex-Queen of Spain and the Duchesse De Magenta was the deputation from *les dames de la Halle*. The Royalists announce that "the people" must go to early mass, for that of midday will be entirely reserved for the Princes of the houses of Bourbon and Orleans and their invited friends. Regarded solely as a matter of policy this is a mistake, for the difference does not fail to make an impression upon the mind of the *ouvrier* class.

DE BROGLIE'S VIEWS.

The *Français* is the semi-official organ, or the official organ of M. De Broglie. Its opinion was, therefore, looked for with interest upon the events which I have briefly summed up above. Of the "victory" gained on Saturday it says:

"The situation is serious. Attacked, menaced on the left, the Government cannot face the present peril unless it is energetically and constantly supported by the Conservatives. Very often, not knowing what the public mind demands, rebel to the examples of enlightened patriotism given at Versailles by the parliamentary fraction of the Right, (the Orleanists,) a certain group of Conservatives (the Legitimists) traffics with its concourse, and only accords it with reserves which absolutely diminishes its utility. While the Government engages in this struggle with the revolutionary demagogie, certain minds are pleased to contemplate the principles of a certain sort of policy, theoretical, idealistic, absolute, impracticable at the present moment, and beyond which they declare that nothing can be done. Is that what they want? They recognize that the evil is extremely grave; they recognize that the Government, to arrest its progress, has need of great force, and that force is just what they refuse. It cannot be found except in the resolute common action of all the Conservatives, and they seem to make a business of searching for points upon which they can make a division among themselves."

This is semi-official style, utterly unintelligible except to the few, and only valuable as expressing the opinions of M. De Broglie. The answer to it is very simple. The Legitimists say, "You cause the failure of the movement in favor of the Comte De Chambord by publishing his letters inopportunely, and you at once begin to work for the Comte De Paris or the Duc D'Aumale. Can you expect us to follow you in that?" "Yes," replies M. De Broglie, "because your solution having failed, mine is the only one that remains." "That is not true," say the Legitimists, "for we have the Republican and the Bonapartist solutions, both of which are preferable to yours. We would rather ten times over go for either M. Thiers or Napoleon IV. than for the Duc D'Aumale. So long as you place us in a position where by voting for you we aid the Orleans Princes, the Government need not count on our support." M. De Broglie replies with casuistry that in refusing to support him they go against the seven years' Government of MacMahon, and thus the quarrel proceeds. The Ministry can no longer count upon the Legitimists, and when a question comes up which shall unite the Bonapartists with them the Ministry must be in a large minority.

Upon the same subject the *Press* adds:

"One more bad day for the Ministry, which has been weakened; for the Assembly, which has been diminished in point of moral authority, and for the country, which has been again thrown back upon doubt and incertitude. When leaving the hall, the Duc De Broglie cried, 'And they want me to govern with such votes as that!' It was the actual sentiment of the Government upon the perpetual fluctuations of a majority, inconstant and mobile as the waves of the sea, as variable and changeable as the wind, which drew from the Vice President of the Council this despairing cry. Two votes had just been taken. In one, preceded by an adjuration of M. De Broglie to the Assembly to say finally what it wanted, the majority was only fourteen voices. In the other it fell to four voices. It is certain that under such conditions no strong Government is possible. The Ministry cannot govern without the majority; and to govern with it and by it, there must first be a majority, and a firm and sure *point d'appui* for the Ministry which has the direction of public affairs."

THE PAPAL BONE OF CONTENTION.

From this it will be seen that unless some new excitement can be raised against the Republicans the life of this Ministry will not be greatly prolonged. The ill-feeling which will follow the interpellation upon the affairs of the Church will not help the Government, for it must, owing to the pressing demands of Italy in a friendly spirit, and the hostile demonstrations of the Germans—it must take ground against the Ultramontanes, and announce its firm determination not to enter upon a hostile policy in order to please the Pope and the Ultramontane Party in France, Italy, and Germany. Public sentiment will be with the Government, for the popular belief, founded upon the very strong articles of the Prussian press, is that M. De Bismarck is trying to pick another quarrel with France. Every one feels that the danger is imminent, and all boasts of the *revanche* to come have vanished since the prospect of another war became something more than a dim and misty vision. The general belief in educated circles is that, while Prince Bismarck would avoid war by preference, he would not miss a pretext which would give him the appearance of right, and enable him to crush, once for all, the Ultramontane Party. To accomplish this the war should be made by Italy, or upon Italy. The recent elections to the Prussian Parliament have demonstrated, I should think, the extreme improbability of Prince Bismarck's success by purely legal or parliamentary means. The Catholics have gained thirty-five seats in the Landtag, over and above what they had, and the Liberals have gained considerably. The battle over the question of religion will begin under circumstances less favorable to the Chancellor, and the tone of the debate can be predicted from the latter's recent reply to Herr Malnckrodt. Meanwhile the French Bishops announce their intention to resist any attempt to muzzle them, and Pius IX. has counseled them to fight the good fight of faith even unto martyrdom. As a corollary to all this the Bourse has been falling frightfully the past three days, spreading consternation in financial circles.

NEW TAXES AND HIGH PRICES.

The voting of new taxes upon articles of daily consumption has given rise to a very curious abuse. In the month of December last the proposition for increasing the taxes came up, and on the 1st of January the grocers and other dealers increased their prices, making the new imposts an excuse. But the law did not go into effect until yesterday, and its promulgation was at once seized upon by the dealers as an excuse for another rise. For example, when the law was discussed good coffee sold for three francs per pound. On the ground of the impost it was raised to 3 francs 20, or an addition of 4 cents a pound. The tax added was one-fifth of a cent. Now, on the publication of the law announcing the passage of the act then under discussion, four cents more have been added by the grocers. Coffee which was dear at 3 francs, and to which a tax of one-fifth of a cent has been added, is now held at 3.40, or 68 cents per pound. Wine has received an addition of 10 francs, although the tax imposed is only about 2 francs the cask. Thus the class which the Government designed to hit when it imposed these taxes actually finds a profit of a thousand per cent. in them, and the burden falls upon the poor. The journals advise the people not to pay; but how are they to help themselves, since the grocers are all in league, and have weekly meetings to regulate prices? If one complains, the answer is to go elsewhere, and it is soon found that the only mode of resistance is not to buy coffee at all. But here this would be a great privation. True, there is one more mode of resistance, and that is to pillage the grocers in a mob, and to that we are rapidly coming. I do not believe there is another people in the world which would stand so meekly the fearful impositions now put upon the poor of this city—who have to pay a tax to the Government and a tax to the municipality, each as large as any tax imposed in other places—and life is rapidly becoming unendurable to large masses of sober and industrious people. In ordinary times bread was never so high, and butcher's meat is dearer than in any other city in the world. Some qualities are marked at tolerably reasonable rates, but with each pound half a pound of bone is put in at the price of meat, and if you do not like it you can go elsewhere—only, however, to be treated in the same way. All this looks very bad for the future, and sometimes things have a very despairing appearance.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT.

A somewhat enthusiastic writer in the Naples (N. Y.) *Record* describes as follows an incident which occurred some years ago in the village of Rushville, Yates County, this State: "About nineteen years ago, there came to this village, a lad apparently seventeen or eighteen years old, and of pure African descent—to deliver an anti-slavery lecture. He was poorly clad, and to cover his thread-bare and dilapidated coat, he wore while speaking a short cloak or circle. He lectured at the Congregational Church, and was listened to by a large audience, who was astonished at the wonderful eloquence of the youthful speaker. The members of the Rushville Lyceum were so favorably impressed with the lad's ability, that they invited him to remain and take a part in their next debate, the question for discussion being the feasibility of the immediate abolition of slavery. He declined at first, but being strongly urged, consented to remain. Among the members of the lyceum at that time were Daniel Morris, Esq., since member of Congress, Cuyler F. Green, Esq., John Sayre, Dr. Otis Richard, N. Warfield, and others. The debate came off in the old Academy. R. N. Warfield and C. F. Green spoke for immediate emancipation, and D. Morris, Dr. Otis, and J. Sayre against. The lad remained silent until all had spoken; he then arose, and with becoming modesty and wonderful eloquence, delivered a speech which astonished and bewildered every one. He answered his opponents in the order in which they had spoken, commencing, if we remember right, with Dr. Otis. The Doctor, in a speech of considerable length, had exhausted all the arguments used in those days in favor of gradual emancipation, and concluded by triumphantly declaring that it would be the greatest inhumanity to emancipate the slaves without first educating or preparing them in some way for the great change. The lad dispatched the Doctor at a single blow as follows: 'I understand the gentleman is a surgeon, and one who understands his profession. I would ask him, if he had a patient whose arm it was necessary to amputate, if he would prepare him for the operation by cutting off a finger at a time, or would he cut off the diseased limb at once?' The Doctor was silenced. Morris, with his usual eloquence and lawyer skill, had fortified his position with arguments that seemed impregnable, but the lad tore them to shreds and scattered them like chaff before the wind. The victory for the colored boy was complete, and the excitement of the audience knew no bounds; it was a subject of remark for a long time afterward, and still is well remembered by those who were present. That boy's name was Robert B. Elliott, and he is now a member of Congress from South Carolina, whose recent speech on the Supplementary Civil Right's bill has electrified the nation."

A BOSTONIAN'S WANDERINGS.

Mr. A. D. Piper, the President of a small party of colonists who sailed from Boston for Bolivia in November, 1873, and who was reported to have been murdered by hostile Indians, has been heard from within a few days, his letter giving the particulars of his journey, and the reasons of his long detention. It appears that the party reached the River Amazon in safety, but there, owing to a lack of sufficient capital, the majority of the party abandoned the formation of a colony in Bolivia until a more propitious opportunity presented itself. Mr. Piper, however, remained, and having obtained a small steam-boat, pushed his way inland, and penetrated a country that was so far beyond the reach of civilization that a long time elapsed before his expedition was heard from. In July, 1873, news was received that he and his party had been massacred, and the tidings were believed by his wife and friends residing in Boston. Mr. Piper's letter is dated Labrie, December, 1873, and in it he describes his trip up the River Purus as the roughest journey he had ever made. On his way up the stream his party left him at Labrie, and he had to rely for assistance wholly upon his two engineers and the guide, a negro man named Dan, except what assistance he could get from the natives. Afterward one of the engineers abandoned him, and he was compelled to proceed with the sole aid of the other and the negro. He finally reached Hucaialy, where he selected a site for a town. Here he erected the frame of a warehouse, 54 by 34 feet, and arranged with the chief of the tribe to cover it in with palm thatch. Mr. George M. Remick, a young man from Newburyport, Mass., also selected a tract of land in the vicinity for a farm and cleared off a space for planting, and put up a frame house. At this place they were abandoned by the black man Dan, who stole their best canoe and disappeared down the river. Mr. Piper was delayed so long that he lost the opportunity of the season's trade with the natives, but he secured a quantity of cotton and started down. The stream, however, had got so low by this time, besides being obstructed by fallen trees, that the return passage to Labrie was long and tedious. Mr. Piper states that the Indians through those regions cultivate little farms, and he represents them to be peaceful and quiet, and very kind. At the date of the letter Mr. Piper was in good health, and expected to leave on another trip up the country in January. He had made arrangements for a settlement on the Aquiry, which would be the second station established on Bolivian soil.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE BLIND—PILOTS—RAILROAD TAXATION—DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The New-Jersey authorities have just issued in pamphlet shape reports of their various departments. The blind in this State by the last census number 317, of which twenty-six (fifteen males and eleven females) are supported by the State in the Pennsylvania Institution, at an expense of $5,592 04, an average of about $215 each. The Board of Pilot Commissioners report the past year as one of general prosperity to the pilots, who have been constant in attention to their duty. The existing laws give ample protection to every interest it is their duty to consider. Two pilots, one for gross carelessness while in charge of the steam-ship City of Limerick, were discharged from the service, and another died. One boat was wrecked, and two new ones have been added, making seven vessels now in service. The number of pilots is as follows: Sandy Hook, 43; apprentices, 8; Newark Bay and River, 2; Elizabethport and Sound, 4; Perth Amboy, 3; total, 60. During the past year 1,302 vessels were brought in, and 1,086 taken out; 906 were boarded off shore. The board is composed of several experienced navigators, Commander A. J. Drake, formerly of the United States Navy, being the President.

The Commissioner of Railroad Taxation makes a return of $16,229,563, of which over one-third ($5,860,875) is made by the united railroad and canal companies leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; over four millions is by the Long Dock Company, nearly three millions by the Morris and Essex Company, above $1,800,000 by the Central Company, and $868,000 by the Erie Company. The rest is in much smaller amounts, in no case exceeding $100,000. A large proportion of the whole is in Hudson County, over eight millions being in Jersey City alone. A county and municipal tax of one per cent. is levied upon these valuations. Some litigation may ensue in consequence of a disagreement between the Commissioner and some of the companies, owing to his valuation of depots, freight-houses, repair shops, &c., situated within the one hundred feet of road-bed exempted from taxation. Should it be held that the road-bed carries with it the improvements thereon, a considerable number of the townships will have no property liable to taxation. Of 253 municipalities in this State, 162 make a return showing that the State is widely pervaded with railroads.

The Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Newark, reports 344 inmates; 628 had been admitted, 549 discharged, 29 expelled, and 43 died; the average number has been 346, an increase of fifteen per cent. compared with previous years. The recent financial panic has added to the number by sending in men more or less disqualified by wounds or sickness from earning a full livelihood, who have heretofore managed to get along without aid. An appropriation of $25,000 is wanted to maintain the home for another year, as the demands upon it are as great as ever. Since the founding of the home, 199 deaths are reported. The morale of the men is much improved by the severe repressive measures in force, and intellectual stimulus by a series of literary and musical entertainments arranged by the managers.

KANAKA SIMPLICITY AND HOSPITALITY.

A recent letter-writer in Honolulu says: "In traveling about these islands the observer is struck with the simplicity and generosity of the Hawaiian people. It seems a pity that such a race should perish. A man may journey from one end of the archipelago to the other, in open day or the midnight darkness, and he is as secure as if he were in his own house. A foreigner never thinks of carrying firearms, for there is no one to molest him. He never goes hungry, for whatever the Hawaiian has, whether poi, taro, or fish, is shared with the stranger. When they were a wealthy and a powerful people, when almost every foot of land was cultivated, and there were from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, they killed fat hogs for their guests; but those halcyon days are nearly passed, because in nine cases out of ten they are now too poor to afford that luxury. But the aloha (love to you) is as hearty as ever. And hearing this aloha and seeing the miserable surroundings are contrasts indeed. The surroundings, generally speaking, are poverty-stricken in the extreme. The majority of those who meet you and greet you are but the wrecks of a people healthy and powerful in their barbaric state, but diseased and helpless in the civilization brought to their doors. But even to this day, like an oasis in the desert, there are now and then families to be found whose blood is untainted with the terrible poison which has nearly decimated the Hawaiian people. This is especially true of the chiefs and chiefesses, some of whom are splendid specimens in physique, princely-looking men and queenly-looking women."

THE DEFENDANT IN THE PORTLAND SUIT.

A paper published in Portland, Me., gives the following account of the demeanor of Mrs. Waite in the court-room in that city during her trial on the charge of bigamy:

"Whether Mrs. Waite is innocent or guilty of the charges brought against her, is not for us to say. But in either case, that she is a most remarkable woman there can be no doubt. For a person to sit, as she has, through the trial just closed, and to maintain throughout the calmness which has characterized the woman in question, is simply wonderful. Not a single incident has moved her in the slightest degree. The man who claims to be her husband, with his two children, have been in constant attendance, and she has looked at them time and again, but the closest observer has failed to note the slightest token of recognition on her part. She remarked to a friend Saturday evening, that the whole proceedings of the trial had seemed to her like a play. It had been simply amusement for her to sit there and see them bring up persons whom she had never seen or heard of, and for them to relate circumstances of which she knew nothing, in endeavoring to prove that she was some other woman than she really was. Referring to the little girl, she said, 'Do you think she looks like me?' The friend remarked that he thought she did very much. She smiled and said she is a bright looking child, and any mother ought to be proud of such children as she and the little boy."

THE NEW TEXAS SENATOR.

The character given Judge Sam Bell Maxey, the newly-elected United States Senator from Texas, by some of the newspapers of his State, is not encouraging. The Houston *Mercury*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings, for example, says: "Judge Maxey has never figured extensively in politics, otherwise than as a stump orator, in which line he achieved considerable reputation. He was noted as a violent secessionist, and did much to inflame the minds of Texans against the National Government previous to and during the late war. He has ever been regarded as one of the most irrepressible of the impracticables; has opposed reconstruction and everything connected with it. In short, he is one the Simon pures who boasts he has never yielded one jot nor tittle of his convictions during the troublous and changeable times of the past decade. His election plainly indicates the temper of the Legislature. Throckmorton committed an unpardonable sin in opposing secession. He can never be forgiven, as has been clearly demonstrated many times since the war."

FRANCE'S ASYLUM FOR THE POPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent in Paris writes:

"It appears that the Orénoque, which has now been lying at Civita Vecchia for the last three years at the disposal of the Pope, is not a very favorable specimen of naval architecture or armament. She is an old paddle-wheel frigate, and her deck is sunk in considerably in the middle. She is armed like a transport, and only carries four small smooth-bore guns. Her crew is composed of 170 men, who are probably devout Catholics, as 140 come from Brittany, 20 from Provence, and 10 from Corsica. The officers are all Bretons. There are also on board a cat, a dog, and some pigeons. The Orénoque has only weighed anchor once since 1870, and this was to go to the aid of an Italian ship in distress. The frigate, it will be seen, is not very formidable, and as nothing would give greater satisfaction at the Quirinal than to see Pius IX. take advantage of its proximity, it would be bad policy on the part of Victor Emmanuel's Ministers to object to its presence."

THE EDGAR STUART.

The Baltimore *Sun* reports that the little steamer Edgar Stuart, which the Spanish Hornet is waiting to torment, and if possible sting, lies very peacefully at the foot of Ann street in that city. She has been completely metamorphosed, and looks like another vessel. Newly coppered, painted from stem to stern inside and out, with slick and tapering masts, she is certainly a pretty craft. As the vessel is said to be for sale, the *Sun* reporter wanted to know why two shining brass cannon had been set near the stern of the steamer, and was informed that they were to be used in keeping away sharks. Whether or not Spanish sharks, Col. Melcher Aguero, the commander; Capt. Pastor Burgos and Pedro Pitou, or Felipe Sanchez say not. The Edgar Stuart will go on a trial trip to Annapolis next Friday.

PUNCTUAL SCHOOL-BOYS.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that the boys of the highest room, No. 12, of the Dwight School, in that city, went through the whole of the last term of fifteen weeks and four days without an absence or tardiness, and that they have now added three more weeks of the present term, making in all a period of eighteen consecutive weeks, without an absence, tardiness, and with only a single dismission before the close of a school session. Each boy has made 100 perfect sessions, and all together have made an aggregate of 2,000 sessions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Quicksilver....... 30
250 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 19
100 do.......c. 18⅞
100 do.......s3. 18⅞
100 do.......b3. 19
700 do.......... 19
200 do.......... 19⅛
600 do.......... 19¼
100 do.......... 19⅜
1800 Union Pacific... 35⅛
400 do.......b3. 35⅛
200 do.......c. 35⅛
200 Western Union... 76
300 do.......... 76⅛
300 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......... 76⅛
200 do.......b3. 76¼
500 do.......s3. 76
500 do.......c. 76⅛
900 do.......... 76¼
400 do.......b3. 76¼
700 do.......... 76⅜
300 do.......b3. 76⅜
100 do.......s3. 76⅜
400 Panama.......... 115
1000 N. Y. Cen. & H.. 103¾
100 do.......s3. 103¾
10 do.......... 103½
500 do.......s3. 103⅝
100 do.......c. 103¾
100 do.......s3. 103¾
100 Erie Railway..s3. 48¾
100 do.......b3. 48⅞
100 Rock Island...... 105¼
200 do.......... 105⅜
800 do.......... 105½
300 Pacific Mail.... 42⅞
700 do.......... 43
2400 do.......... 42⅞
800 do.......... 42¾
500 do.......b3. 42⅝
600 do.......... 42¾
700 do.......b3. 42⅞
100 do.......b10. 42⅞
200 do.......c. 42¾
300 do.......b3. 42⅞
1200 do.......... 42⅞
800 do.......... 42¾

500 Morris & Es...b3. 92½
1300 Lake Shore...... 82
400 do.......s3. 81⅞
1300 do.......... 81⅞
3300 do.......... 82
400 do.......c. 82
300 do.......b3. 82⅛
460 do.......... 82
500 do.......s3. 82⅛
600 do.......... 82⅛
50 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......s3. 82
200 St. Louis & I. M.. 71
200 N. J. Central..... 104¼
125 do.......b3. 104
100 do.......b3. 104½
100 St. Paul.......... 46½
100 do.......c. 46½
100 do.......... 46⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 43
300 do.......... 42⅞
100 do.......... 42¾
100 do.......c. 42¼
100 do.......... 42½
100 do.......... 42¾
900 North-western... 59½
100 do.......... 59⅜
100 do.......... 59⅝
400 do.......... 59½
100 Toledo & Wabash 53
200 do.......... 53⅛
200 do.......... 53
700 Atl. & Pacific Pf.. 19
200 do.......b3. 19
500 do.......... 18⅞
100 do.......... 18⅝
1080 Del., Lack. & W. 107½
100 do.......... 107⅜
400 do.......... 107½
26 do.......... 107¼
200 do.......... 107½
600 do.......... 107⅝
100 do.....b30. 107⅜
500 Ohio & Miss..s3. 34⅞
200 do.......... 34½
200 do.......s3. 34⅜
100 do.......... 34⅜
100 C., C. & I. C...... 31⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s '81, R.......12. 117⅞
11,500 U. S. 6s '81 C. 118½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12. 115⅝
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....... 116¾
5,000 do.......12. 116¾
500 U.S.5-20C.,'68. 118

$6,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67. 117⅞
22,000 do.......12. 117⅞
500 do...small. 117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.......12. 114½
500 do...small. 116
5,000 U. S. 5s,'81 C. 111¾
15,000 do.......b3. 112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.........b. c. 63½
3,000 R. I. St. 6s.... 102
2,000 Missouri 6s.... 92¼
1,000 do.......b. c. 92
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83. 91¾
11,000 Long Dock bs.. 96
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 96
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 85½
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 31
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.......b. c. 81
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 77½
2,000 A. & T.H. 2d P. 84½
15,000 Chi. & N. W. cons. c. G. bds. 87
2,000 D., L.&W.conv. 102½
10,000 do.......... 102⅜
2,000 do.......... 102¼
1,000 C., R. I.&P. 7s. 103¼
1,000 Cen. Pa. G. B... 95½
5,000 N. J. C. conv.. 99¾
1,000 T. & W. eq. bs. 78½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 95
4,000 T. & W. con. c. 79½
2,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div. 83
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.2d. 100
2,000 St.L.& I.M. 2d. 84¼
3,000 do.......... 84
5,000 M. & S. P.7s,G. 87½
2,000 M. & S. P. H. & D. Div. 80
1,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st. 105½
2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 86¾
20,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31½
1,000 do.......... 31¼
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60
2,000 do.......... 59¾
1,000 D. & H. 1st,'84. 101¼
60 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 106½
50 do.......... 106
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 100
42 Continental B'k.. 77½
20 Del. & H. Canal.. 115½
100 Canton Company. 75½
400 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 30½
100 do.......s3. 30¾
200 Quick. Pf......s3. 36
100 do.......b. c. 35¾
100 do.......... 36
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 19
200 do.......s3. 19
100 do.......... 19¼
100 do.......... 19
100 Am. Dis. Tel...... 51
100 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 53
400 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3. 103¾
100 do.......... 103¾
200 West. U. T.b.c.s3. 76⅜
600 do.......... 76⅜
300 do.......s3. 76¼
2700 do.......... 76¼
100 do.......b4. 76¼
800 do.......... 76⅜
400 do.......b3. 76½
400 do.......s3. 76⅜
400 do.......... 76⅜
100 do.......s3. 76¼
600 do.......s3. 76⅛
100 do.......b3. 76⅛
800 do.......... 76¼
1500 P. M. S.S. Co.b.c. 42⅝
1000 do.......... 42½
200 do.......... 42⅝
4200 do.......... 42¾
600 do.......... 42⅞
25 American Ex..... 63¾
20 United States Ex. 70½

500 Erie Railway..... 49
100 do.......c. 49
5 Mich. Cen....b. c. 94
200 Harlem Railroad. 125
100 L.S.&M. S.b.c.b30. 82⅛
300 do.......... 81⅞
400 do.......b3. 82
1100 do.......... 82⅛
400 do.......c. 82
800 do.......... 82
200 do.......b3. 82
900 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......b3. 81⅞
100 do.......b10. 81⅞
100 U. Pac....b. c. b3. 35⅛
200 do.......b30. 35⅛
2700 do.......... 35
200 do.......c. 34⅞
100 do.......b3. 35
100 C. & N.W.b.c.b10. 59⅝
500 do.......... 59½
200 do.......b3. 59½
500 do.......s3. 59¼
100 do.......... 59¼
400 do.......... 59
100 do.......b3. 59
10 N. Jer. Central... 104
70 do.......b. c. 104
400 T. & W....b. c. s3. 53
500 do.......... 53
300 do.......... 52⅞
100 C. & R.I...b. c. b3. 105⅝
200 do.......... 105⅝
100 do.......... 105⅞
100 do.......... 105¾
50 do.......... 105½
6 do.......... 106
114 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 82½
50 do.......... 82¾
100 do.......... 82½
12 do.......... 82½
100 Mil. & S. P.b. c. c. 46⅝
100 do.......... 46⅝
1200 do.......... 46½
100 do.......... 46⅜
300 Del., L. & W.b. c. 107⅝
100 do.......... 107¾
400 do.......... 107⅝
300 St. L. & I. M...s3. 71
200 do.b. c. b10 71½
100 do.......b3. 71
200 do.......b30. 71⅝
100 do.......... 71
400 do.......... 71¼
400 do.......... 71½
50 Morris & Essex... 92¼
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31½
6 Rens. & Saratoga. 105
10 Pac. of Missouri.. 43½
200 do.......b. c. 42¾
100 do.......... 42⅞
300 do.......b30. 42⅞
100 do.......... 42⅝
100 do.......... 42¾
300 do.......b30. 43
100 do.......b3. 42½
100 do.......b10. 42¼
500 do.......... 42¼
200 At. & Pac. Pf...b.c. 18¼
100 do.......... 18⅜
400 do.......... 18½
100 Miss., Kan. & T.R. 16½
200 do.......... 16
100 Ohio & M.b. c. s3. 34⅜
225 do.......... 34¼
50 do.......... 34⅛
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.. 31½
100 do.......... 31⅜
100 do.......b3. 31⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Un.......s3. 76¼
600 do.......... 76¼
200 do.......c. 76¼
28 A. & P. Tel...... 19⅜
100 Quicksilver...... 30¾
700 Pacific Mail..... 42¾
100 do.......... 42⅝
100 do.......... 42¾
1300 N. Y. C. & H..... 103⅞
100 do.......b3. 103⅞
30 do.......... 103⅝
300 Erie Railway..... 49½
100 Lake Shore...... 81⅞
300 do.......c. 81⅞
300 do.......b3. 82
100 do.......... 81⅞
200 Union Pac.....b3. 35
400 do.......... 35
100 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.......... 35

100 Panama.......... 116½
300 Rock Island.....s3. 105¾
200 do.......b3. 105⅞
600 do.......... 105⅞
100 do.......b15. 106
300 do.......... 105⅞
800 do.......b3. 106
5 do.......... 105⅝
100 North-western... 59⅛
100 St. Paul.......b3. 46½
400 do.......... 46½
200 Del., L. & W...... 107⅝
500 St. L. & Iron Mt.. 71⅜
700 do.......... 71½
100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 34¼
300 do.......... 34¼
100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 31⅜
200 C., C. & I. C...... 31½
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b30. 42½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.6s, R., '81. 117⅞
10,000 U.S.6s, C.. '81. 118⅝
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65. 118
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..b. c. 116¾
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68. 117⅞

10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...... 116⅞
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67. 118
50,000 do.......b. c. 118
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.. 114⅝
25,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.. 115½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s. 92½
7,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 95¼
5,000 C. & N. W.Con. C. Gold bds.... 87
5,000 do.......... 87¼
7,000 C. & N. W. Con. 92
7,000 D.&H.Reg.,'91. 102
1,000 C.,C.& I. C. 2d. 64½
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.....b. c. 85½
4,000 M.&St.P.8s1st. 106
7,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 87½
1,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c. 81½
105 D. & H. Canal Co. 115¼
40 do.......... 115½
100 Canton.....b. c. 75½
500 Man. Gas....b. c. 215
100 West. Union..b. c. 76¼
100 do.......c. 76⅛
500 do.......b3. 76¼
200 do.......s3. 76⅛
300 do.......... 76⅛
500 do.......... 76¼
400 Am. Dist. Tel..... 53
200 do.......... 53½
400 do.......... 54
1000 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 18¾
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 31½
100 do.......... 31¾
300 do.......... 32¼
5 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 73½
25 do.......b. c. 74
50 Pacific Mail...... 42½
800 do.......b. c. 42¾
700 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......s3 42¾
500 do.......... 42¾
400 do.......b3. 42¾
2000 Erie R.......b. c. 49¼
100 do.......b3. 49⅜
500 do.......... 49¼
300 do.......b3. 49¼
700 L.S. & M.So.b.c.b3 82
100 do.......b10. 82
1000 do.......... 81⅞
100 do.......s15. 81⅞
100 do.......s3. 81¾
700 do.......... 81⅞
1000 do.......b3. 82
100 do.......... 82⅛
200 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.s3. 103¾

100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 59¼
100 Ill. Central....... 103
100 do.......s15. 103¾
500 do.......... 105
300 do.......b. c. 105
100 do.......... 105½
2000 Union Pac..b. c. 35
200 do.......b3. 35
500 do.......... 34⅞
200 do.......b3. 34⅞
1600 do.......... 34¾
400 do.......s3. 34¾
60 Cl. & Pitts. guar.. 88
400 do.......b. c. 87¾
400 do.......... 88
200 do.......... 88¼
150 C., C., C. & Ind.... 83
64 do.......b. c. 82¾
100 do.......... 83
29 do.......... 82⅞
100 do.......b30. 83
100 N. J. C...b. c. s3. 104
100 C. & R. I.....b. c. 105⅞
300 do.......b3. 106
400 do.......... 106
200 do.......... 106⅛
400 do.......... 106¼
700 do.......... 106⅜
100 do.......b30. 106½
200 do.......b3. 106½
600 do.......... 106⅜
700 do.......... 106½
700 do.......... 106⅝
100 do.......... 106¾
400 do.......... 106⅝
300 M. & St. P....b. c. 46½
100 St. L. & I. M...... 71½
400 do.b. c. b60. 72
100 do.......... 71½
200 Del. Lack. & W... 107⅝
157 do.......... 107½
200 do.......b. c. 107⅝
100 do.......b3. 107½
100 Alt. & T. H...b. c. 15¼
10 Mor. & Es....b. c. 92⅛
250 do.......... 92⅜
700 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34⅛
100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 42¼
400 do.......... 42½
100 C.,C. & I. C.b.c.b3. 31¾
100 A. & P. pref.b.c.s3. 18½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 10-40 Coup.. 110⅞
300 Western Union... 76¼
1800 do.......... 76⅜
100 do.......b3. 76½
200 do.......s3. 76⅜
800 do.......... 76⅜
300 do.......... 76½
800 do.......b3. 76½
200 do.......... 76⅜
300 Erie..........b3. 49¼
100 do.......... 49¼
300 At. & Pac. Tel.... 19
800 Quicksilver....... 32¼
300 do.......... 33
300 do.......... 32¾
500 do.......... 33
100 do.......... 33½
1000 do.......... 33½
100 do.......... 35⅝
200 do.......s10. 34
200 do.......... 34
200 do.......... 34⅛
700 do.......... 34
100 Quick. Pf......b3. 37
100 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......... 38
200 do.......... 38½
200 Pacific Mail...... 42⅝
300 do.......... 42¾
500 do.......... 42⅞
300 do.......b3. 42⅞
50 do.......... 43¼
500 do.......u. r. 42¾
200 do.......... 42⅝
100 Mich. Cen....... 94
400 Union Pacific..... 34⅞
100 do.......b10. 35
300 do.......b3. 35
1000 do.......s3. 34⅞
1000 do.......... 34⅞
100 Illinois Central.. 105½
5000 Ill. Cen. Scrip... 98
200 St. Paul Pf....... 71½

2575 N. Y. C. & H..... 104
300 do.......s3. 104
400 do.......b3. 104⅛
800 do.......... 104⅛
2000 do.......... 104¼
1000 Lake Shore...... 82
300 do.......s3. 82⅛
400 do.......b3. 82
3400 do.......... 82⅛
900 do.......s3. 82
500 do.......b3. 82⅛
21 C., C., C. & Ind... 82½
200 Pittsburg......b3. 88
100 do.......b3. 88½
235 do.......... 88½
200 do.......... 89¼
300 North-west...... 59⅜
100 do.......b3. 59½
300 do.......... 59¼
200 Tol. & Wab....s3. 53
800 do.......... 53¼
300 Rock Island..b3. 106¾
800 do.......... 106¾
100 do.......s3. 106¾
1400 do.......b3. 106⅞
500 do.......b3. 107
1300 do.......... 106⅞
800 do.......... 106¾
300 St. Paul......... 46⅞
1600 do.......... 47
1200 do.......... 47⅛
300 do.......s3. 47
100 do.......b3. 47
600 Del., Lack. & W.. 107¾
1200 do.......... 108
100 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅛
600 do.......... 34⅜
200 C., C. & I. C....b3. 31½
500 do.......... 31½
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 42½
100 do.......... 42⅝
100 do.......... 42¼

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Wall Street markets look well to-day for Money and Stocks, and steady in Gold and Exchange. The last named is stiffer at $4 84½ @$4 85 to the £ Sterling on the scarcity of floating or Mercantile Bills in the open market. There is a great deal of Exchange making at New-Orleans and other Cotton ports against direct shipments to Europe, but it is controlled here by two or three leading Banking-houses, and there is not much competition among sellers on the Street. There is a modarate trade demand for 60 days London, and also some demand for Sight Bills to cover American Stocks sent home for sale or redemption from Amsterdam, Frankfort, &c. The sales of Gold, as on yesterday, are at 111½@111⅝ ⅌ cent. Speculation is dull in the Gold Room.

The Stock Brokers are borrowing money at 5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and the Discount Brokers are placing very prime mercantile paper, 60 days to 4 months, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Fair names 7 to 9 ⅌ cent. It would seem from the very stiff prices for the Dividend-paying Stocks at the Stock Exchange, that there is a considerable amount of private capital going into the established favorite Roads, like Delaware and Lackawanna, Central New-Jersey, Rock Island, and New-York Central, as well as in the First Mortgages of the New-York, Western, and Pacific Roads. Delaware and Lackawanna Stock is up to 107½@108, Rock Island 106⅞@107, Central New-Jersey and New-York Central 104 ⅌ cent. The Delaware and Lackawanna Convertible Mortgage is 102½, and the Rock Island Mortgage 103¼ ⅌ cent. The same class of Stocks and Bonds are firm in Philadelphia.

The general Share speculation to-day is firmer in prices, with a little more animation in movement than yesterday. This feeling was foreshadowed in the closing figures of last night, and the turn this morning was felt in nearly all the New-York and Western roads and in the Telegraph Stocks, and also in Pacific Mail. The buying ran strong on Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and North-west. In the Afternoon the general market was strong, and the following quotations were made at 3 o'clock, as compared with Tuesday night. A sudden demand was developed in the Quicksilver Shares, both Common and Preferred.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 4.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¾	118
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	103½	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	106⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Common	46⅜	47
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	34⅜
Western Union	75⅞	76¼
Union Pacific	35⅛	34⅞
Lake Shore	81⅞	82⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	53¼
Harlem	124½	125
North-west	59⅛	59¼
North-west Preferred	71½	71½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31½
Adams Express	94¾	95
United States Express	69¾	70
Wells-Fargo Express	74	74
American Express	64	64
Delaware and Lackawanna	106⅞	108
Central New-Jersey	103¾	104
Panama	116	116¼
St. Paul Preferred	70¾	71
Erie	49	49¼
Atlantic and Pacific	18⅞	18¾
Iron Mountain	70½	71⅜
A. & P. Telegraph	18½	19⅛

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold, to-day, $279,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $345,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts, $341,000.

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.... 117¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81... 118½
5-20 reg., '62......... 115⅛
5-20 coup., '62........ 115½
Called Bonds, '62.... 112¼
5-20 reg., '64......... 116½
5-20 coup., '64........ 116¾
5-20 reg., '65......... 116½
5-20 coup., '65........ 117⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.... 116⅜

5-20 coup., n. i., '65... 116¾
5-20 reg., '67......... 117⅜
5-20 coup., '67........ 117⅞
5-20 reg., '68......... 117⅜
5-20 coup., '68........ 117⅞
10-40 reg............. 111
10-40 coup............ 114½
5s coup., '81.......... 111¾
6s Currency........... 115¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 88
Erie 1st, Ext......... 102
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 101½
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 99¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 97
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 95
Long Dock Bonds.... 95½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85. 104
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75...... 100½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.. 100¼
M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902. 95¾
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.... 97½
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌ct. 103½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 101
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 94⅝
C., P. & A., old bds.. 99½
C., P. & A., new bds. 95
Det., M. & T. bds... 96½
Buf & Erie new bds. 94
Lake Shore div. bds. 95¼
Lake Shore C. C. bds. 95¾
Lake Shore C. R. bds. 94½
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 97⅛
Cen. Pac. gold bds... 95
Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 85⅜
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 80¾
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.... 93
North Mo. 1st....... 84⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 98
Chi. & N.W.con.bds. 90½
Chi. & N. W. ex.bds. 86½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98½
C. & N. W. c. g. bds. 86¾
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.. 85¼

D., L. & W. 1st...... 101
D., L. & W. 2d....... 101½
D., L. & W. 7s, con.. 102½
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 94¼
T. & W. 1st. St. L.D. 86½
T. & W. Equip. bds. 78
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 87
Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 97
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 103⅜
Mor. & Es. 1st....... 104½
Mor. & Es. 2d........ 98
N. J. Cen. 1st, new.. 103
N. J. Cen. conv...... 99½
P., Ft. W. & C 1st.. 105
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 100½
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 98
Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 88
Chi. & Alt. 1st...... 105
Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 97
Ohio & Miss. con.... 90½
Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 79½
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 95½
St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 84
M. & St.P.7s, G. R.D. 87½
M.& St.P.1st,La C.D. 91
M.& S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 81
M.& St.P.1st,H.& D. 79½
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 80
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 92½
C., C. & I. 1st...... 86½
T., P. & W., E. D.... 85
T., P. & W., W. D.... 82
T., P. & W. 2d....... 66
T., P. & W. con. 7s.. 66
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 30⅞
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 73

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......... 123
Manhattan......... 150
Merchants'........ 116
Mechanics'........ 135
Union............. 132½
City.............. 260
Fulton............ 150
Merchants' Exch.... 75
Leather Manuf's.... 114
Commerce.......... 114
Mercantile........ 107
American Exchange. 109
Bk. of the Republic. 98
Bank of N. America. 85
Irving............ 124

Metropolitan...... 127
Citizens'......... 135
Market........... 116
Corn Exchange..... 115
Continental....... 78
St. Nicholas...... 101
Marine............ 150
Imp. and Traders'.. 192
Central National... 100
First National.... 170
Fourth National... 106
Ninth National.... 100
Bank. and Brok. As. 85
German American.. 92
Germania.......... 112

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99½	99¾
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121¾	122
Pennsylvania Central	98½	98¾
Reading	..	114
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22½	22¾
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	86¼	86½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¼	95½

Mr. Edward Matthews advertises a variety of eligible offices to let, with all modern improvements, in Broadway, New street, Broad street, Exchange place, and Wall street, all in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, banks, Custom-house, &c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm; low grades heavy; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 9,204 bales; gross, 10,025 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 313,108 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 743 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,865 bales; coastwise, 831 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,629 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling 15c.@15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,804 bales; exports, to the Continent, 562 bales; coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 59,856 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,923 bales; exports, coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 115,582 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,246 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,110 bales; coastwise, 2,743 bales; sales, 1,523 bales; stock, 94,167 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Spirits Turp., bbls	400
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	751
Cotton, bales	5,975	Leather, sides	9,872
Dried Fruit, pks	58	Tallow, pks	112
Eggs, bbls	733	Dress Hogs, No	2,218
Beans, bbls	486	Beef, pks	46
Flour, bbls	10,402	Cut-meats, pks	1,023
Wheat, bushels	99,280	Lard, tcs	792
Corn, bushels	62,100	Lard, kegs	45
Oats, bushels	50,675	Butter, pks	2,138
Barley, bushels	5,000	Cheese, pks	3,358
Rye, bushels	1,200	Oil-cake, pks	100
Malt, bushels	3,800	Pea-nuts, bags	158
Meal, bags	1,300	Rice, pks	122
Peas, bushels	291	Tea, pks	384
Grass-seed, bags	158	Starch, pks	1,970
Hemp, bales	42	Tobacco, hhds	33
Hops, bales	26	Tobacco, pks	1,156
Hides, No	1,161	Wool, bales	28
Hides, bdls	189	Whisky, bbls	980
Moss, bales	32		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—15 bags Cotton-seed, 6 bales Furs, 742 bales Cotton, 412 bxs. Bacon, 32,200 bushels Corn, 26 cases Tobacco, 214 bxs. Hams, 50 tcs. Beef, 307 pks. Tobacco, 12 pks. Potash, 146 pks. Silk-worm Eggs.

By the bark Guiseppe, for London—43,292 bushels Corn.

By the bark Tare, for Bristol—190 pks. Tallow, 43 pks. Grease, 182 bxs. Bacon, 35 bbls. Cotton-seed-oil, 22,461 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—400 bags Oil-cake, 20 cases Can Goods, 219 tcs. Beef, 22,200 bushels Wheat, 8 cases Organs, 461 bxs. Bacon, 75 bbls. Pork, 26 pks. Bacon, 2,700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Geo. Treat, for Stettin—985 pks. Agricultural Implements, 450 tcs. Lard, 900 firkins Lard, 75 hhds. Tallow, 60 bxs. Bacon, 1,213 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Jared, for Trieste—3,500 bxs. Resin, 20 tons Dyewood, 75 hhds. Tallow.

By the brig Belle of Devon, for Corfu—6,525 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Sunny South, for Havana—400 tons Coal.

By the schooner S. P. Thurlow, for Matanzas—7,500 Shooks, 170 empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner Robt. Wing, for St. John, P. R.—105 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 550 pks. Bread, 3,600 reams Paper, 1 case Sewing-Machines, 10 pks. Trunks, 12,897 ℔s. Hams, 20,331 ℔s. Lard, 2,000 ℔s. Butter, 4,581 ℔s. Bacon, 1,361 ℔s. Cheese, 866 Shooks and Hedas, 4,818 gallons Petroleum.

By the brig Angosture for Bolivar—1,144 ℔s. Tobacco 48,920 ℔s. Lard, 4,670 ℔s. Butter, 1,166 ℔s. Hams, 6,240 ℔s. Tallow, 1,337 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. pork, 8 bbls. Beef, 11 bbls. Resin, 5 bbls. Pitch, 52 bales Oakum, 242 bxs. Soap, 55 bxs. Maizena, 290 bxs. Candles, 75 bxs. Raisins, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 3,891 gallons Petroleum, 120 bxs. Potatoes, 122 pks. Rice, 23 pks. Steele, 18 cases Can Goods, 40 cases Fire-crackers, 253 pks. Drugs, 11 pks. Paint, 32 pks. Woodware, 68 pks. Rope, 127 pks. Bread, 141 pks. Hardward, 152 pks. Fish, 26 pks. Machinery, 48 pks. Manufactured Iron, 23 pks. Lamps. 72 pks. Paper, 13 pks. Glassware, 19 pks. Iron, 1 Carriage, 41 cases Sewing-machines, 17 kegs Nails, 1 Organ, 10 bxs. Clocks, 2 Cotton Gins.

By the brig Henry and Louise, for Laguayra, &c.—14 pks. Drugs, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 132,632 ℔s. Lard 1,600 ℔s. Butter, 4,097 ℔s. Hams, 23,061 ℔s. Tallow, 525 bxs. Soap, 10 bxs. Maizena, 100 bxs. Candles, 12,000 gallons Petroleum, 232 bxs. Fire-crackers, 1,643 pks. Fish, 86 rolls Matting, 9 Masts, 126 pks. Sugar, 65 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Apples, 69 pks. Woodware, 80 pks. Rope, 69 pks. Bread, 41 pks. Furniture, 77 pks. Hardware, 10 bales Domestics, 15 cases Sewing-machines, 60 cases Can Goods, 10 bxs. Shoe-nails, 16 cases Glass, 200 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 177 bushels Beans, 1,000 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Peas, 661 ℔s. Cheese, 1 box Revolvers.

By the brig Mary Edeste, for Laguayra—646 ℔s. Tobacco, 100,616 ℔s. Lard, 459 ℔s. Butter, 7,318 ℔s. Lard, 39,049 ℔s. Tallow, 1,032 ℔s. Cheese, 11,607 ℔s. Bacon, 1,030 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Resin, 200 bxs. Candles, 5,300 gallons Petroleum, 86 cases Can Goods, 22 rolls Matting, 600 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 1 box Revolvers, 1 Safe, 41 pks. Drugs, 24 pks. Paint, 104 pks. Rope, 211 pks. Furniture, 19 pks. Clocks, 105 pks. Iron, 67 pks. Hardware, 4 cases Sewing-machines, 200 bxs. Fire-crackers, 480 pks. Fish, 145 bbls. Potatoes, 17 bbls. Apples, 4 cases Tobacco.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and quoted firm at 31½c.@33c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in within the previous range, with Adamantine, 12 and 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been in ample stock as a rule, with a limited call noted, mainly for Anthracite. Liverpool-House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been held rather more firmly, but has been very quiet. We now quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24¼c.; fair, 25¼c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@27½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 25½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 25½c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 23½c.@24c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at about previous prices, closing dull. Sales, 1,266 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 500 bales to shippers, 414 bales to spinners, and 352 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, trade has been comparatively tame, with prices quoted at 3-32c. ⅌ ℔. lower, closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were last evening and 10,600 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 14 27-32c.; March, 15 13-32c.; April, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,975 bales, including 2,243 bales from Norfolk, 1,042 bales from Charleston, 673 bales from Wilmington, 735 bales from Savannah, and 1,282 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,962 bales, and thus far this week 109,221 bales, against 114,208 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 2,658,329 bales, against 2,330,304 bales same time the preceding season....Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 47,901 bales; exports to the Continent, 11,242 bales. Stock—In New-York, 105,477 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 813,463 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	14⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17½	17¼

EGGS—Fresh have been in less request, within the range of 21c.@24c., chiefly at 21c.@22c. Limed quiet at 10c.@14c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited movement has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have shown no further changes of moment. The offerings of No. 2, Superfine, and shipping Extras have been light, and holders have been claiming rather higher rates, and thus impeding business. Trade Extras have been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at former figures, Minnesotas meeting with most favor. Other grades very quiet. The sales reported since our last have been 9,150 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@ @$6 90 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 8 00
Extra City	6 65@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy, choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 50 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Canada and California Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 40@$5 85 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 530 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been dull to-day, within the range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 120 bbls....Bag-meal selling slowly and quoted at from $1 43@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour at from $2 65@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more demand, particularly Milwaukee stock, which has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, having been wanted for export and to deliver on maturing contracts. Most other grades have been quoted about as before, having been only moderately sought after. Winter Wheat dull, but held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 122,000 bushels at $1 63@$1 65 for fair to strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 62@$1 63 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 65 for No. 1 Duluth do.; $1 58@$1 61 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 61 for full lots, afloat; $1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 55½@$1 58 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., car lots; $1 55½@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car stock, $1 64@$ 65 for White Spring; $1 85@$1 95 for prime to extra choice White Michigan....Corn has been in less request for export as well as for home use, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers, under more urgent offerings of new. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,500 bushels at 82c.@86c. for ordinary to very choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for fair to very good average lots; 84c.@86c., for new Yellow do.; 88c. for old Yellow do.; 85c.@87c. for new White do., the latter rate for dry; and 88c.@90c. for old Mixed do., car lots, with 90c. reported bid, and 91c. asked for boat-loads....Rye scarce and wanted; quoted firm in price within the range of $1 05@$1 10; sales reported of 10,000 bushels, deliverable early in March, on private terms....Barley in good request and buoyant in price; sales reported of 18,500 bushels at $2 20 for fair ordinary Canada West, in store; $1 90 for good two-rowed State; $1 85 for Hungarian, and $1 60 for Rejected Western....Of Barley-malt, 2,500 bushels Canada sold at $2 20, cash; market firm....Oats less sought after and quoted at the close a shade lower, with sales reported of 41,000 bushels, at 60c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 61½c.@62c. for good average lots; 62c.@64c. for White do., and 60c.@60½c. for Mixed State....Feed slow of sale; quoted at from $25@$29 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been selling moderately, with Bale Hay quoted $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@65c., ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts further sales of 1,500 bales were made at 2½c.@2 9-16c., currency, cash, showing a rather firmer market. Otherwise business dull; quotations as before.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, with prices quoted weak and irregular on accumulating supplies. Sales include 475 Dry Central American, &c., 600 Dry Bogota, and 6,000 wet-salted Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 92,200 Hides and 708 bales do., against 102,400 Hides and 748 bales do. same time last year. We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 to 28 ℔s., 26c.@26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ ℔s., 26c.; California, 22 to 25 ℔s. 24c.@24½c., gold; Texas, 20 to 25 ℔s., 22c.@23c., currency; Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 ℔s., at 12c.@13c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 ℔s., at 12c.@13c.; Texas, 11c.@13c.; Southern and Western, 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, 9½c.@10½c., currency; Dry-salted Matamoras, 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 13c.; Chili, 19c., gold; Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 26c.@27c.; Rough Texas, 20c.@22c.

HOPS—Trade has been very slow in most instances, with values quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c., ⅌ ℔. Some very choice to fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures.

LEATHER—Meets with a fair sale on a generally firm basis as to values. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@28c. ⅌ ℔....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ⅌ ℔. Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at about previous quotations. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@33c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 35c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@74c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted higher, on a better demand; sales, 3,370 bbls. Strained, at $2 47½@$2 50, chiefly at $2 50, the closing price, and 50 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65, ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar quiet and unchanged....Spirits Turpentine actively sought after, at advanced figures, with sales reported since our last of 950 bbls., part to arrive, at 48½c.@49½c., closing at 49½c., and 450 bbls., buyers' options, February, at 50c.@51c.

PETROLEUM—Held much more confidently, checking business; demand fair, mostly speculative, but the bids not satisfactory....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7½c. bid, and up to 8c. asked....Refined sold to the extent of 3,000 bbls., deliverable between Feb. 15 and 25, at 15¼c., quoted at 15½c. for early deliveries, and 3,000 bbls., first half of March, at 16c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., first half of February, at 14⅞c., now quoted at 15c., with March at 15½c. And 3,500 bbls. high test at 16c....Refined, in cases, wanted, and quoted up to 21c.@22c. Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been weak in price, on a restricted business; sales for early delivery included 500 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 20@$16 37½, chiefly at $16 20@$16 25; 50 bbls. inspected Western Mess at $15; 100 bbls. extra Prime at $14 12½. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., March option, at $16 12½....Dressed Hogs in demand and quoted at 8c.@8¼c. for City, and 7c.@7⅝c. for Western....Cut-meats tamer, but held with confidence; sales, 170 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅝c.; 6,000 ℔s. Bellies, 10 and 10½ ℔s., at 10c.; and sundry lots of other bulk stock at former figures....Bacon has been in quite moderate demand at rather easier rates; sales include 425 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c.; 800 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c.; 250 bxs do., first half of February, at 8⅝c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February, at 8⅝c....Lard lower, and in less demand. Sales for early delivery include 450 tcs. prime to choice Western Steam at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 150 tcs. Western Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; 125 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c., quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c., and small lots of Refined within the range of from 9¾c.@10½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., February options, at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c.; 250 tcs. March, at 9¾c.; 1,500 tcs. April, at 9¾c.@9⅞c., closing at 9 13-16c.; and 250 tcs. May, at 10c....Beef more active at full prices. Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, within our range. We quote the range from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $25@$26 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24 $26 ⅌ bbl Sales, 75 bbls....Butter and Cheese essentially as in our last.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, but held with firmness. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to strictly prime; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7 37½@$7 50, free, and $3 62½@$3 75, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 50@$7 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been less sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SEEDS—Clover quiet, but steady; 150 bags sold from store at 9¼c. Flax and Timothy inactive at firmer rates. Linseed in demand and quoted at $2 70, gold, for Calcutta and Bombay, with late sales of 16,000 bags of the latter reported, to arrive.

SKINS—Deer have been very quiet, with Honduras quoted nominally at 60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency. Goat in demand, including Tampico, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, but quoted steady; sales reported, since our last, having been only 28,210 hhds., and 79 bxs., including 160 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8 11-16c.; 8 hhds. new crop fair Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; 92 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.@5¼c.; 22 hhds. do. at 6c.; and (last evening) 79 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in rather better request, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9⅜c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow fairly active, but quoted easier in price, on the basis of 7 13-16c. for choice City; 300 hhds. sold on private terms, and about 100,000 ℔s. country stock at 7¼c.@7¾c....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. fair sold at 9 7-16c., with choice quoted at 9¾c. And of Grease, 75 tcs. at 6¾c.@7¼c.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was the principal feature of the market. Out of the offerings of some 13,000 half chests, about 9,000 half chests were disposed of. The prices obtained were about on the basis of sales in the regular market for Green; while on Ooolong, especially old crop, a decline was submitted to. The lots sold embraced 5,700 half chests Oolong, 26c.@65c.; 227 half chests Souchong, 41½c.@52c.; 310 half chests Chulan Powchong, 29c.; 1,198 half chests Gunpowder, 28c.@79½c.; 333 half chests Imperial, 30c.@60½c.; 954 half chests Young Hyson at 25½c.@81c.; 160 half chests Hyson, 21c.@35c.; 15 half chests Twankay, 18½c. In regular channels business was tame, the sales having been only 1,100 half chests Green, 500 half chests Oolong, 600 half chests Congou, and 1,600 half chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 01 ⅌ gallon; market steadier.

WOOL—The business in this line through the past month, Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co., sum up thus: "2,124,700 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled sold at 33c.@65c.; 24,000 ℔s. Combing and Delaine, 37½c.@62c.; 15,300 ℔s. Tub-washed, 52c.@57½c.; 105,000 ℔s. Scoured, 45c.@80c.; 1,144,500 ℔s. California, 17c.@35c.; 235,900 ℔s. Oregon, 37½c.@42½c.; 466,500 ℔s. Texas, 20c.@40c.; 786,750 ℔s. Cape, 21c.@40c.; 25,000 ℔s. Montevideo, 32c.; 43,000 ℔s. Mestiza; 56,000 ℔s. Banda Oriental; 30,000 ℔s. Noils, 50c.@90c.; 360,000 ℔s. Donskoi; 236,400 ℔s. Australian, 49c.@52c.; 5,000 ℔s. Smyrna; 6,000 ℔s. Carpet, 32c.; 5,000 ℔s. Nevada; 30,000 ℔s. Louisiana, 40c.; 32,500 ℔s. Georgia, 25c.@42½c.; 7,700 ℔s. Sorts. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were: 3,020 bales and bags; coastwise, Texas, 127 bales; New-Orleans, 874 bales; Savannah, 8 bales; Southern ports, 19 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 868 bales; Liverpool, 241 bales; Yeisk, 883 bales; Taganrog, 1,124 bales; Curaçao, 5 bales. Dealers are now looking forward with considerable interest to the February sales of Colonial Wools in London, feeling that any deficiency there may be in our home supplies will have to be filled from abroad, and that the values of all classes of clothing Wools in American markets will be somewhat affected by the cost of Wools imported from England."

FREIGHTS—A generally slow trade has been reported since our last. Rates have been depressed and irregular, in most instances, with a freer offering of room noted. Grain room in very slack request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 28,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 11¼d. ⅌ 60 ℔s., from store; and by steam, 2,800 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 216 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 150 pks. Merchandise reported at 35s., measurement, with Grain rates quoted nominally about 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a British ship, 641 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at ¾d. ⅌ ℔....For London, by sail, 600 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms, quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and (rumored) 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 6,000 bxs. Cheese at 65s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British ship, 687 tons, and a British bark, 928 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, (of through freight,) 6,500 bbls. Flour, reported at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a French bark, 475 tons, with Nitrate Soda, reported from Iquique, at 67s. 6d....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1 7-16c. ⅌ ℔....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 bxs. Bacon on private terms. Also, an American bark, 918 tons, hence, with about 6,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. And a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1 7-16c. ⅌ ℔....For Bremen, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ⅌ ℔....For Cardiff, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Gottenburg, a Swedish bark, 342 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Provisions at 55s. ⅌ ton....For Cronstadt and Revel, five ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ⅌ ℔....For Tarragona, an American brig, 453 tons, with extra heavy Pipe Staves, on private terms, quoted at $72 50@$75....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ⅌ ℔.; and another, with Tobacco, from do., at 75s....For Trieste, a German bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Demerara, a British brig, 218 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Matanzas, an American brig, 284 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000, gold....For Charleston, a British ship, 1,067 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $18, gold.

ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

The following story of the achievements of a policeman, who seems to regard neither times nor seasons so long as the strict letter of his duty is observed, is from a Lancaster (Penn.) paper of Tuesday: "William Marshall, alias Wm. Griffey, of Welsh Mountain notoriety, charged with stealing between twenty and thirty bushels of wheat from Samuel Buckwalter, in Leacock township last Fall, which he, in connection with Isaac Buzzard, sold to a grain dealer at Leaman Place, was arrested by Constable Bowman on last Friday night, at Doutysville, Northumberland County, where he was employed by Douty & Baumgardner to work in the coal mines. Bowman, after reaching Shamokin on the evening named, engaged Officer Henninger as a guide over the mountain to Doutysville, a distance of nine miles. After reaching there they were informed that there was a protracted meeting in progress in the Methodist Church in the neighborhood, so they concluded to attend, and ascertain if possible whether their man was there. Bowman gave Officer Henninger a description of Marshall, and sent him into the church to see if he was present, but he failed to find any person answering to the description. Then Bowman entered himself, and soon discovered him up front with the members singing. He pushed through the crowded aisle unnoticed by Marshall, and arrested him in the midst of singing the chorus 'A little more faith in Jesus.' His arrest caused considerable confusion, as may be imagined. He shed tears of regret that he should be taken from the church he so lately joined, in such an abrupt manner. Next day he was brought to Lancaster and lodged in jail."

CIVILIZED INDIANS.

The Indians in Maine are allowed to send a delegate to the State Legislature, and last year, in a contest between two of them as to which was entitled to the seat in the House, it was ascertained that one of them had so far learned and followed the customs of civilized men as to buy votes with rum. This year, also, the delegate is apparently competent, judging from this story which the Belfast *Journal* tells: "Hon. Samuel D. Leavitt, who represents Eastport in the Legislature, enjoys the friendship and confidence of the stalwart aborigine that the Passamaquoddy Indians send to the capital. They are neighbors at home, and Sam has hunted and fished under the guidance of the Representative Big Injun. 'Leberet,' said he, accosting his white brother with that twist of the tongue which ignores certain letters in the alphabet, 'Leberet, what you do'um for us here?' 'Well, I don't know, my friend, they are pretty snug with their money.' 'Yes, but we must have 'um money, must shingle 'um school-house, must fix 'um up chapel. S'pose you can't get 'um straight, you must steal 'um.'"

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING.

THE EVIL OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the relief of Anthony J. Bleecker, Courtland Palmer, and Adrian H. Muller, which revives the history of one of the pet schemes of the Ring, and illustrates the persistency with which claims against the City are urged upon the attention of the Legislature at each recurring session.

In the early part of 1871, when the officials who are now fugitives from justice, inmates of jails, or indicted for fraud and corruption, found that capitalists were unwilling to invest in the bonds issued by their administration, they devised elaborate schemes to secure an indorsement of their financial policy. The most important and notorious of these was the negotiation of bonds in foreign markets, by which Mr. Nathaniel Sands, Ex-Tax Commissioner, under the kindly auspices of his bosom friend, Controller Connolly, contrived to reap an abundant profit, in violation of law. The first move, according to programme, was to adopt a resolution in the Sinking Fund Commission in May, 1871, appointing experts to ascertain and determine the value of all the real estate belonging to the City and County of New-York, in order that the publicity obtained by the aid of certain subsidized journals might facilitate the sale of the bonds for which these lands were pledged. It did not matter that the information was readily obtainable from the records of the Tax Office; the way proposed would be more favorable to the success of the scheme, and more effectual in giving a fictitious confidence and stability to the existing administration of public affairs.

Messrs. Bleecker, Palmer, and Muller were the persons appointed to make the valuations agreed upon. During the progress of their inquiries flaming capitals and lengthy editorials announced the great values ascertained, and the sale of the bonds was effected pending the completion of the report, which was not formally presented until the 18th of August following. The results anticipated occurred—the bonds met with a good sale abroad. Mr. Sands pocketed $75,000 as his share of the profits by way of commission, and the success of the negotiation was heralded to the community by Ring journals as a convincing evidence of the astonishing financial ability of the public officers with whom New-York was blessed.

The robbery of the public funds, which would doubtless receive a new impetus by the fancied security inspired by this transaction, was checked, however, by the exposure of THE TIMES, which cast dismay among the conspirators, aroused the whole community to a sense of the public danger, and brought about the trial and conviction of the most defiant and best intrenched of them all.

The compensation of the experts, who were favorably known and exceedingly familiar with real estate, became a matter for settlement after the downfall of the Ring. By the terms of the resolution appointing them, the Controller, then Dick Connolly, was authorized to fix the sum to be paid for the service, but in the course of the exciting events which followed it fell to Controller Green to adjust the claim, by determining what should be paid. A memorandum of bill, amounting to $152,000, was submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 23d of October, 1871. As the work was done during a portion of the three months of May, June, and July, and in great part by other experts, for whose services compensation was separately demanded, this was regarded as an exorbitant claim, and was referred to Controller Green for examination.

The bill was subsequently repudiated. Mr. Palmer withdrew all claim, only stipulating that the expenses incurred should be paid. Mr. Muller wrote to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that he would abide by the decision of the Controller. Mr. Bleecker, however, submitted to the Commissioner, for himself, a formal bill of $32,531.

Controller Green made his report at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission on Nov. 27, 1871, which set forth that the appraisement was a matter entirely outside the jurisdiction of the commission, for the law contemplated no such exercise of authority, and that no duty nor necessity had existed for its performance.

But as the service had been rendered, and the Appraisers had devoted a portion of three months to it, he fixed, in accordance with the resolution of appointment, the sum of $3,000 as a fair remuneration for each of them, and recommended the payment of a bill of expenses, amounting to $6,590, which it was thought represented a considerable portion of the labor performed.

At this meeting Mayor Hall, Chamberlain Bradley, and Alderman Lysaght, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen were present, and the report was disregarded. On motion of Chamberlain Bradley, a resolution was adopted to pay each of the experts $15,000, and $6,590 for expenses incurred by them.

No appropriation existed for these payments, and Mr. Bleecker sought a mandamus to compel the Board of Audit to allow his claim, which was denied by the court upon argument of the cases.

The new Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 8th of April, 1872, rescinded the former resolution for payment, and a suit was immediately commenced by Mr. Bleecker in the Court of Common Pleas for the sum of $15,000, which was dismissed by Judge Larremore upon a presentation of the facts.

In May, 1873, on motion of Recorder Hackett, the Sinking Fund Commission requested the Board of Apportionment to appropriate the sum of $3,000 each for the payment of Messrs. Bleecker and Muller, and $6,590 for the expenses incurred.

The Board of Apportionment authorized the appropriation on the 26th of June following, and the Board of Supervisors subsequently ordered it to be included in the tax levy. The clerks and experts for whose services the additional expenses were incurred have all been paid, but the warrants for Messrs. Bleecker and Muller are still lying in the Controller's Office ready for delivery.

A bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature providing for the payment of the Appraisers at the rate of $15,000 each; but on an examination and representation of the case it failed to become a law. This year the matter is again obtruded upon the Legislature, although the local authorities of the City have fully dealt with and disposed of it, and repeated applications to the courts have failed to enforce the excessive charges made. The lobbyists are at work for its success, for upon its fate a large number of other claims against the City Treasury may be made to depend; but as the temper of the Legislature seems averse to this kind of special and unnecessary legislation it is not likely that it will succeed.

CONFERRING MEDICAL DEGREES ON LADIES.

On Tuesday the commencement exercises in connection with the Eclectic Medical College of this City, took place in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The room was crowded with the friends of the Faculty, and on the platform the President and Professors of the college, as well as the Trustees, occupied seats. The front seats opposite the platform were occupied by the graduates, four ladies and five gentlemen, whose studies in the different branches extended over a period of four years. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. C. C. Goss. Prof. A. Wilder, M. D., presiding. An address was given first by Prof. W. H. Burnham, M. D. He spoke at length upon the manner in which the general medical profession regarded eclectics, yet the members were not slow to adopt any of their improvements. Reform in the medical profession was looked upon by the public with suspicion, and no doubt the Eclectic College would have to pass through the ordeal of Harvey, who brought upon himself the indignation of his colleagues when he spoke of his discovery of the circulation of the blood, and of Jenner, when he introduced vaccine virus as a preventative against small-pox. Notwithstanding this they afterward became the greatest men in the world, and the members of the Eclectic College would pass the same experience in a few years. Annually the college was gaining strength, and old and experienced medical men were adopting their theory—the simplest and best remedies. Another matter which caused alarm among the medical profession was the permission given to ladies to attend lectures and the study of anatomy; but this had gone on successfully, and many of them had made themselves ornaments in the profession, and in some respects had been more successful in treating diseases than the medical men of the old school. Prof. Julius Von Meyer, M. D., then read the report of the session, in which he stated that the college during the last course has been still more successful in its work. It was the tenth annual report since the college obtained its charter. Since that time the number of successful graduates was 158, and of that number thirty-two were ladies. The college had besides this 18,000 followers. During the last session there were forty-two matriculants, and, although this was small, it was yet an improvement upon other years. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the diplomas conferring the degree of Surgeon and Doctor of Medicine were presented in the usual form to the following graduates: George Cooper, John A. Elliott, Lucy W. Harrison, Edwin Hungerford, Edward H. Kennedy, Sara McEntee, Mara W. Ormsady, John Campbell Quinn, and Mary E. Young. A poem was then read by J. W. Van Namee, M. D., and the valedictory address was next read by Lucy W. Harrison, one of the graduates. Addresses followed by Drs. Newton and Mortimore, and the proceedings terminated with the benediction.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday:

Claims paid (number of warrants 38) amounting to	$38,702 07
Pay-rolls (number of warrants 516) amounting to	82,264 26
Total number of warrants 554, amounting to	$120,966 33
RECEIPTS.	
From taxes of 1873 and interest	$65,939 49
Arrears of taxes, assessments and interest	18,383 29
Collection of assessments and interest	5,756 88
Market rents and fees	3,691 50
Water rents	1,278 07
Licenses (Mayor's Office)	35 25
Fines (Deputy Warden City Prison)	105 00
Total	$95,189 41

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.]

CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,

Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FOR SALE.

New-York Central and Hudson River First Mortgage 7 Per Cent Bonds,

BY

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York, Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with us—stating what bonds they hold. Immediate attention is important.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

WE BUY AND SELL

Arkansas State 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota First Mortgage Bonds.
Central Railroad of Iowa First Mortgage Bonds.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Bonds.
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds.
Cairo and Fulton First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Traffic Guarantee Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Traffic Guarantee Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Valley First Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Western First Mortgage Bonds.
Des Moines Valley Land Grant Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Erie and Pittsburg First Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western First Mortgage Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western First Mortgage Bonds.
Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-York and Oswego First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic First Mortgage Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.
Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis First Mortgage Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City First Mortgage Bonds.
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark First Mortgage Bonds.
Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction First Mortgage Bonds, Gd.
Southern Minnesota First Mortgage Bonds.
West Wisconsin Land Grant First Mortgage Bonds.
Wisconsin Valley First Mortgage Bonds.
Washington City (D. C.) Improvement Bonds.
And miscellaneous stocks and bonds generally.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Toledo, Wabash & Western

7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 85 and Interest.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine St.

Central Railroad Extension Company OF LONG ISLAND.

First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.

A limited amount for sale by

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

NO. 37 BROAD STREET.

THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

CITY OF BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES

WATER LOAN BONDS, DUE 1903. SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Interest payable April and October.

For sale by

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.

By order of the President.

CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

INDIANA TEN PER CENT.—CITY, COUNTY, and Town bonds, are the best in existence; near home; debts small; laws conservative; communities old and rich; for public buildings only; a few for sale cheap, with details by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Investment Brokers, Indianapolis Correspondent New-York National Exchange Bank.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS $25,000 MORTGAGE on New-Jersey property, twelve miles from New-York, close to depots and improvements; good bondsmen; principal and interest guaranteed by an undoubted party. Principals address COLE, Box No. 2,197 Post Office, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS...255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,277 Broadway. A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART. Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIEVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, Broadway, corner 33d. Young men taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners, English; backward persons rapidly advanced privately. 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THERE IS one vacancy in this institution, which may be filled by the 1st of February. For information apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE. JAN. 26, 1874.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.— A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, President.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE DERROM LUMBER, LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The Derrom Lumber, Land and Building Company, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW DERROM, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Andrew Derrom, of County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH F. YOUNG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said brankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON ROSENBAUM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN K. WINSHIP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edwin K. Winship, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Donald Cameron, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d January, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

j29-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. SCHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John C. Schaffer, of New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, Assignee.

f5-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS H. REDFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Lewis H. Redfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja22-1aw3wTh* DE WITT C. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CONVERSE and JULIUS P. CONVERSE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, of the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said district

RICHARD H. CHITTENDEN, Assignee,
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 4 Pine street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. SCHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John C. Schaffer, of New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, Assignee.

ja29-1aw3wTh.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.— Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of June, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALBION P. HOWARD, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.— Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EMIL B. KOENIG, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Aldridge, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the district of New-Jersey.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
ja29-1aw3wTh*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.— Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE
NEW AND SPACIOUS LOFTS
Corner Grand and Greene sts.
ALEXANDER D. NAPIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a general REAL ESTATE, AUCTION, and COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of WOOD, BRADY & TODD, at No. 9 Pine st., and will give their particular attention to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, and of sales of Household Furniture at residences.

They will also give special attention to private sales of Real Estate, Renting of Offices, Stores, and Houses, and to making Valuations of Estates.

ALFRED M. WOOD,
WALTER BRADY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874. REUBEN J. TODD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE FIRM OF OSGOOD & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD,
J. D. PRINCE.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 28, 3 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND TRAVelers to San Francisco and China.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, for Aspinwall. Freight only.

Steam-ship COLON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14. Passengers and freight.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Passengers and freight.

The COLON will connect at the Isthmus with the new iron steamer COLIMA for passengers. The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

The company is now prepared to make contracts for one year for San Francisco and China freight, and return, and give time bills lading.

H. J. BULLAY,
Superintendent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company
Pier No. 42, North River.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'dey, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.	Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.	Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Friday, Feb. 6, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...Feb. 10, 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN...Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE...March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE...March 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE...LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT...LACHESNEZ...Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH...Feb. 20
CLARIBEL...March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA...Feb. 17
ATLAS...March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)...Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)...Feb. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North, River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHINA AND JAPAN SHIPPERS.—Steam-ship COLORADO, carrying the United States mails, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 14th February, at noon, from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 5.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12, and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping car for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.